Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,529. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1895.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOSS RULE IS EXPENSIVE

What Quay and Martin Politics Cost. Philadelphia.

CITY DEBT STEADILY INCREASING

Reckless Extravagance by Councils in Voting Away the Money of the Taxpayers.

THE OLD GAS RING STILL HAS INFLUENCE

The Municipal Government Run Entirely to Suit the Interest of Bosses Quay and Martin.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—The system of politics which Matthew Stanley Quay and Dave Martin have adopted is very expensive. That is to say, a government conducted by the politicians which have grown up under Quay's rule is very expensive.

The public moneys are expended in this city by the two Councils, the Select and the Common. The Common Council is made up of one man for every 2,000 voters returned by the election assessors' canvass. The Select Council is composed of thirty-seven men, one from each ward in the city. They pass ordinances ordering improvements and make appropriations to meet the various expenses of the City Government. Within the last five years the general motto of the Councils seems to have been to turn the barrel bung down and let the stream run full head out of the City Treasury.

This policy has been followed with an industry and zeal which has cost the citizens of Philadelphia many million dollars. Great corporations which have wanted rights, franchises, the use of city property, and a monopoly of it, have been able to control the Councils as much as if the members were their own employes and drawing salary from these corporations. Whatever salary they do draw comes from corporations, for the city does not give any salary to members of Councils. Notwithstanding the fact that there is no compensation from the city, there is a great scrambling among cheap politicians, ward workers, and some saloon keepers to hold places in these two legislative bodies. Sometimes men who go into Councils almost penniless, after a year or two of service graduate into positions where they have comfortable, if not extensive, business interests.

The City Councils hold their meetings in Independence Hall, and one of the tablets inlaid in the walls of this ancient building sets forth the fact that in this structure is the meeting place of the legislature which spends the money of this municipality. It is directly over the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and which was the meeting place of the early Congress of the United States, that these ward politicians now meet, at stated intervals, and give away the rights and franchises of the people.

The people of the city have begun to wake up to these facts, and, as in New-York, the ministers were among the first to declare themselves. The petition posted at the very doors of Independence Hall, to which reference was made by The New-York Times on Sunday, was the subject of some remarks by the Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, a short time after it was posted. He said: "We behold the spectacle of the petition posted about the city and sent through the mails, signed by hundreds of prominent citizens, asking the bosses to nominate a respectable citizen for Mayor. This shows the humiliating depths to which political Philadelphia has sunk. There is, however, one good thing about it. It shows that there is an awakening on the part of reputable citizens in municipal affairs, and this indication of interest is further shown by the action of the Municipal League and of the clergymen of the city, in appealing to the public to save the city from what appears to be an impending crisis.

"As the New-York investigation proceeds it awakens considerable anxiety, not only among officials, but among the citizens of our city. There is felt a desire to avoid the disgrace of an investigation. There is, however, awakening a good deal of interest in the personal character of the candidates for Mayor. This is justifiable and right, because in the matter of the Mayoralty of our city, the Mayor has almost autocratic power. Through his Director he can give us a city of high moral character. It is entirely within his province to absolutely wipe out the disreputable places. And yet, in the face of that, in spite of the fact that our present Mayor is a man of integrity and character, these places, gambling houses, and the like, exist to a shameful extent.

"The fundamental trouble is that politics enters into every department of our city, and it is well known that any attack upon the saloons or the gambling houses or the houses of ill fame, is to cut off political strength, and no Mayor will be free to enter upon a crusade against the violators of the law until a Mayor is elected who is entirely free from political pressure. At present every department of the City Government is put to shame by the presence and influence of the political machine. A prisoner before the magistrate may be condemned or liberated just in accordance with his political influence. A man who has a political pull, who can control a number of votes, can run any sort of an establishment, within or without the limits of the law, with impunity.

"During the last week Councils have voted to give away to the traction company nearly 100 miles of streets, in the face of public protest, and yet these same Councilmen, when they stand for re-election in February will be supported by you voters who are here and other respectable

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GOT HIS OFFICE AT MIDNIGHT

City Treasurer Knapp of Long Island City Admitted by the Janitor — The Keys Delivered.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 31.—City Treasurer-elect Lucien Knapp took possession of the Treasurer's office, in the City Hall, at midnight to-night. He was admitted to the City Hall by the janitor's wife.

Mr. Knapp was accompanied by Deputy Treasurer Joseph Feisel, ex-Corporation Counsel Walter J. Foster, and Counselor Walter C. Foster. After being admitted, Treasurer Knapp demanded the keys to the office, and they were turned over to him.

Mr. Knapp's cause for taking possession of the office after midnight was due to the attitude of his predecessor, Frederick W. Bleckwenn.

Mr. Bleckwenn first agreed to turn over the office at 9 o'clock this morning. Then he said he would vacate on Wednesday morning. He admitted that he would not work in the office to-day. Mr. Knapp considered the delay unnecessary. He was informed late last night that the clerks were at work in the office, and that Mr. Bleckwenn and one of his assistants had left the place.

It has been known here that for some time the General Improvement Commission has been hurrying the using of $410,000 worth of improvement bonds to pay for work to be done under the contracts held by John G. Sheehan and others. It was necessary to get the bonds out before Jan. 1, as the new constitutional amendment pertaining to debts of cities would prevent their issue. It was found that the bonds could not be engraved in time, so they were printed on what are known as stock backs. Three printing offices were engaged on the job. The first of the bonds were delivered last Friday night.

Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart said that night that Mr. Bleckwenn would not sign the bonds, as such action would only require the incoming Treasurer to furnish more sureties. Mr. Knapp says that he will not receipt for any of the bonds that are not now in the office. His taking possession will prove a great surprise to the city authorities.

GUESTS OF THE SALVATION ARMY

A BOUNTEOUS REPAST FOR MANY POOR WOMEN.

Staff Captain Keith and Her Lieutenants Saw to It that Each One Had All She Wanted.

There was a sound of great jubilation at the Salvation Army barracks in charge of Staff Captain Keith at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. The big room on the second floor in which the meetings are held was turned into an immense dining room, filled with long tables loaded with good things to eat, and from 3:30 until 6:30 hundreds of poor women of all ages and nationalities were seated at the tables.

There were children, too. So many women couldn't have come together from the poorer districts of the city without any number of little toddlers and wee babies in arms.

The women Staff Captains, Lieutenants, and cadets, after they had found among the poor a host of worthy families who needed just such a treat, set at work to collect money and food to provide it. They did more than that, for in the homes of these feminine officials the kitchen is an important feature which they know how to manage.

So, after the outside duties were finished they put on their aprons, rolled up their sleeves, and fell at work with flour and water, butter, milk, and eggs, which were speedily transformed into snowy biscuits and savory cake.

There were turkey and tongue sandwiches, flaky biscuits, cake of all kinds, pie, tea and coffee, oranges and bananas, and as much as everyone wanted, of everything.

After grace had been sung, the junior soldiers gave a full chorus of army songs.

"Every one who has not enjoyed the dinner will please say 'Amen,'" said the Captain when the meal ended.

But not a sound was to be heard.

"Every one who has not had enough will please say 'Amen,'" she continued.

Still there was a silence, and when the visitors were all gathered together, Mrs. Booth talked to them about happiness.

MOTHER AND FIVE CHILDREN PERISH

The Father Terribly Burned in an Attempt to Rescue Them.

ELLSWORTH, Wis., Dec. 31.—The residence of Michael O'Connell of El Paso burned yesterday. Mrs. O'Connell and five children perished in the flames.

Mr. O'Connell was the only member of the family who slept on the lower floor. About 2 o'clock he was awakened by the fire and barely escaped from the building in his night clothes. As he rushed out his wife appeared at an upper window and dropped the youngest child into his arms. Returning into the room for the others, she was undoubtedly overcome by the heat, for she never returned. Another child jumped from a window and was saved. Mr. O'Connell himself was frightfully burned in his attempts to save his family.

Boys Shot for Snowballing.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 31.—A crowd of boys were snowballing in Cherokee County, near Centre, last night, when Fred Long and a young woman named Alice Cooper passed, and the boys hit them with snowballs. Long told the boys to stop, but they refused. Then he drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. The first bullet struck William Winton, aged fourteen, and killed him almost instantly, while the second wounded Eddy Gray, aged twelve. When Long saw what he had done he bade his sweetheart good-bye, and has not been seen since.

Gift to Superintendent Hannan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Superintendent of Public Works Hannan was to-day presented by the Division Superintendents, Section Superintendents, and clerks in his department with a very valuable chest of silver and a beautiful banquet lamp, Deputy T. I. Hardin making the presentation speech in the Superintendent's office in the Capitol.

A Government Officer Shot.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—Sid Bayse, for years past a Government official of this district, and one of the best-known men in the South, was shot and killed in this city to-day by A. W. Phillips, a farmer. They were drinking. Phillips was arrested.

Senator Raines Declared Elected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the vote of the special election in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District and declared John Raines elected to fill Lieutenant Governor-elect Saxton's seat in the State Senate.

EXTRA · SESSION GOSSIP

Republicans May Do What Democrats Leave Undone.

MUST BE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

If the Administration Shall Not Get it from Its Own Party it Must Ask it from the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There has been more or less talk, since the fate of the currency bill began to look doubtful in the House, and the prospect for its passage through the Senate, where it would encounter the determined opposition of the silver men, appeared to be still more doubtful, concerning the possibility of an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, to be called immediately after the expiration of the Fifty-third Congress. The suggestion meets with a good deal of favor here in Washington, for a natural reason. If the Fifty-third Congress should close its work on March 3 without having given occasion, by neglect or bad work, for an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, Washington for eight months would be deprived of all the business stimulation which the presence of the Congress would give to the town. The Democrats must be aware by this time that the only reason that can be found for an extra session of the next Congress must be the incompetency of the majority of the Fifty-third Congress to deal with the problems that now confront it and demand prompt action. This plain state of things is discussed by Democrats at the capital every day. It is admitted that the failure to furnish a reasonably satisfactory solution of the financial problem and to provide the Government with ample means to maintain itself, together with a manifest indifference to afford help in carrying out Administration policies, not necessarily political, may make it imperative that there shall be an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and at an early day.

The sluggishness of the Congress in action and its indifference to appeals to it, on the ground of patriotism and of party organization, unquestionably have impressed some Democrats here, who had hoped for better things, and who trusted that the chastening of the last election would have the effect of strengthening the majority in the House and the Senate with fears for the future. To some of the men who have observed the feebleness and disorganization of the party in the House, and the hopeless persistency of the Senate in a course that has provoked universal and almost unanimous condemnation, it seems inevitable that the Democrats must suffer still further punishment before they will be asked to frame policies and administer the laws. Meantime the Government must go on, and it must be conducted for at least two years with a Democratic President at its head. The President must rely upon a Congress of the opposition for appropriations and for legislation. If the Democrats cannot meet the demands on them for financial legislation, and appear to deliberately throw the opportunity presented to them of upholding the hands of the President of their own party, that President will be obliged to rely upon the opposition to do the work which the Democrats are apparently about to confess their inability to perform.

But the Republicans are not clamorous for an extra session. The prospect of being called together eight months sooner than they would be if the Democrats were acting as if they appreciated their opportunity, suggests some dangers to those Republicans who are aware that the Republican Party is not "solid" on the tariff question, that it is more or less divided on the financial question, and that it is embarrassed by the pretensions of several Presidential candidates. The "youngsters," who have regard only for the opportunities of patronage that would be presented in an early session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, make light of perils which seem to the older heads to be many and great. The aversion of the Republicans of the Senate to an early session is seen in the persistency with which some of them refuse to see a Republican majority in the next Senate, although the classification which is permitted to stand in the latest Congressional directory gives the Republicans the 45 votes necessary to enable that party to control the organization.

An early session of the Congress would mean that the Republicans must take the initiative in legislation from the beginning. That the party is not prepared to legislate affirmatively on the tariff or on currency questions is admitted by Senators, who say that what they shall work for will be the regular interval of rest between the end of the Fifty-third Congress and the meeting of the Fifty-fourth. Local pressure will not avail to overcome this reluctance. Embarrassments of the Treasury will have to be very great to constrain Republicans to urge an extra session to help out Mr. Carlisle. One thing will be found to be true: The Republicans will not starve out the income-tax appropriation merely to secure an extra session of Congress, the effect of which upon the welfare of the party cannot be now definitely estimated.

The Hackmen's Ordinance Vetoed.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday vetoed the ordinance permitting hackmen to keep one hack standing in front of hotels.

The hackmen have made a hard fight on this measure, but they were opposed by the Hotel Men's Association and others. Bishop Potter and other men of prominence favored the ordinance, but the Mayor took the ground that the Board of Aldermen could not obstruct the public streets in the way suggested without the consent of the adjoining property owners, except in such cases as were provided for by law.

The Board of Aldermen will meet again on Jan. 3, and on Jan. 7 its final meeting will be held.

Must Apply to the New Mayor.

Mayor Gilroy declined yesterday to grant an auctioneer's license to the new firm of auctioneers which is to make sales for Sheriff Tamsen—Lutz, Kleinau & Co.

"I have declined the application for three reasons," said the Mayor. "I believe that there are already auctioneers enough; I do not want to make any more appointments, and I believe that the auctioneers for the reform Sheriff should make this application to the reform Mayor."

A new application to Mayor Strong will be made for the auctioneer's license.

Burned to Death in His Barn.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Jay Dimick, one of Jefferson County's representatives in the Assembly in 1875, was burned to death in his barn in the town of Hounsfield last evening. He rushed into the flames to rescue his horse, was suffocated by the smoke, and could not be rescued. The horses and several cattle were also burned to death.

BARGE SETH LOW SAFE IN PORT

She Had a Desperate Fight with the Angry Elements, but Her Captain and Crew Stuck to Her.

Storm-beaten, coated with ice, and crusted with salt, the coal barge Seth Low was towed into the harbor last night. For five days she had rolled helplessly miles further off shore than she had been since she was a Yankee clipper. When she reached the foot of Morris Street, Jersey City, Capt. Bennett Doddridge jumped ashore to telegraph his wife, at Cotuit, Mass., that all were well.

The Low left Boston Christmas morning in tow, with the barge Ringleader, of the steamer Santuit. Wednesday night the wind freshened into a gale, and a blinding snowstorm set in. When the barge began to roll, some iron work aloft gave way, and the main rigging came down.

Then came the parting of the cable to the Santuit, and the necessity of cutting the Ringleader's cable, and the Low lay at the mercy of a Winter gale.

Drawing only nine and a half feet of water, with twenty-one feet of freeboard, the huge seas threatened to swamp the old hulk, but they didn't. The next morning the foresail was set, but it was quickly blown to shreds. At about 1 o'clock Thursday the anchors were let go and the Low's head was kept up to the seas.

It was found on Friday that the small anchor and twenty-five fathoms of chain were gone, and that there were two feet of water in the hold.

The first craft which had been seen hove in sight at sunset on Friday, Pilot Boat No. 3. The men on the barge were for being taken off, but Capt. Doddridge said:

"I'm going to stand by her, boys; you go if you want to."

None went. The Captain learned from the pilots that he was twenty-five miles off Sandy Hook.

Two more nights passed with heavy gales and fog, and no sails were seen. Sunday morning brought two sails in sight. One was the pilot boat Actee, whose men offered a tow, and Capt. Doddridge took the five-inch manila hawser offered him, got up his anchor after four hours of hauling on 105 fathoms of chain, and the pilot boat started slowly for New-York.

When about twelve and a half miles southeast of the Sandy Hook Lightship, at noon yesterday, the tug Leonard Richards gave both craft a tow into port.

NEW CABINET FOR PRESIDENT HIPPOLYTE

French Ships Reported About to Go to San Domingo to Enforce a Claim.

The Dutch steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports via Port au Prince, Dec. 24, brings the news that at the time of leaving an entire change in President Hippolyte's Ministers was about to take place. Everything was quiet, although a great scarcity of money and hard times prevailed.

Three French men-of-war were in the harbor of Port au Prince. It was reported that they would proceed to San Domingo to enforce a claim of the French Government against the Governor of San Domingo owing to the arrest of a French subject during the recent robbery of a large sum of money from the Bank of San Domingo, in which President Herreaux was implicated.

There was one Spanish gunboat at Cape Haiti. An English war vessel and another French war vessel were also expected at that port.

The Hotel Balmoral Changes Hands.

The furniture, ten years' lease, and business of the Hotel Balmoral, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, were sold yesterday by Matt J. Ward & Co. for MacDowell & Boggs, to James H. Rodgers and Frederick C. Mitchell, who are now in possession.

Mr. Rodgers was the proprietor of the Coleman House, this city, and Hotel Castleton, New-Brighton, S. I., and Mr. Mitchell was the proprietor of Stanwix Hall, Albany.

Silver Fruit Dish for the Castine.

CASTINE, Me., Dec. 31.—The gunboat Castine was to-day presented with a solid silver fruit dish by the citizens of this place, from which the gunboat takes its name. The presentation speech was made in the Town Hall by John W. Dresser, and was responded to by Commander Perry. To-night a dinner and ball were given at the Pentagost House in honor of the Castine's officers.

Dined at the Postmaster General's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell entertained a company at dinner this evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Milburn of Buffalo, guests of the house; Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Secretary Hoke Smith, and Mrs. Andrews, daughter of the Secretary of State.

To Contest the Fair Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—It is said that at least one of the children of the late ex-Senator Fair will contest his will, and that this contest will be sanctioned by the other two. The will is wholly unsatisfactory to the son and daughters.

The body of the ex-Senator will be embalmed, and the funeral will take place next Sunday from Grace Church.

Justice Dykman's Appointment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Justice Jackson O. Dykman of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, has been designated by Gov. Flower as Associate Justice of the General Term for the Second Department of the Supreme Court from and after the first day of January, 1895, his previous designation as Associate Justice for said department being about to expire.

Shot a Newspaper Correspondent.

PADUCAH, Ky., Dec. 31.—Monroe Bouysou shot and mortally wounded Howard Perdue, correspondent of a Kansas City paper yesterday. Perdue last week charged that Bouysou's mother was forced to go to the Home of the Friendless, and that he did not support his wife. Bouysou is out on bond.

Commuted by Gov. Flower.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Two more commutations of sentence have arrived at the prison with instructions from Gov. Flower for the local officials to keep the matter secret. The fortunate felons' names are Morris B. Congdon and William Markel, but nothing can be learned as to their records.

Boston Police Force Increased.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Mayor Matthews signed this afternoon the order for the increase of the police force to 1,000 by the addition of 321 men, and sent it to the Board of Aldermen with a short message on the question. This will mean an additional appropriation of $325,000, but it will not be asked for until next February.

FOURTEEN BURNED ALIVE

Servants, Mostly Women, Lost in the Delavan House Fire.

ONE OF THE INJURED GUESTS DIES

Seven Persons Now in the Hospital and One Servant Still Missing —Experiences of Some Guests.

THE WORK OF OLD NEW-YORK FIREMEN

How the Jewelry and Trunks of Mrs. Bradley Martin Were Saved—A Congressman-elect's Narrow Escape.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The fears, expressed last night, that several lives had been lost in the burning of the Delavan House, seem verified to-night. There are fifteen of the employes of the house missing, fourteen of whom are believed to be dead.

This death list of fourteen is swelled by the death of Mrs. Henry H. Fookes, who was seriously injured and died to-day in the Albany Hospital.

The lists of dead, missing, and injured, as given out to-night, are as follows:

The Dead.

BELLETTI, FERNANDO, cook.
CANNON, THOMAS, employe.
CROWLEY, KATE, chambermaid.
DALY, ANNIE, chambermaid.
DILLON, ELLEN, chambermaid.
FITZGIBBONS, BRIDGET, pantry girl.
FOOKES, Mrs. HENRY H., wife of Henry H. Fookes of Dayton, Ohio; died of her injuries at the Albany Hospital.
HILL, Mrs. F. H., housekeeper.
MEYERS, SIMON, employe.
STAURENA, MEGETTA, chambermaid.
SULLIVAN, MAY, chambermaid.
TELESFERNN, RICARDO, cook.
TOMAZIN, EMIGLIA, chambermaid.
WILSON, AGNES, of Atwood, Canada; linen woman.
YOUNG, Mrs. RAY, of Jamestown; linen woman.

The Missing.

CAREY, MARY, chambermaid.

The Injured.

ARNOLD, E. W., of Rochester, N. Y.; scorched about the hands and face; will recover.
BROCKWAY, D. P., of New-York, commercial traveler, age, 35; deep cut in wrist; not serious.
FOOKES, HENRY H., of Dayton, Ohio, agent of the National Cash Register Company; forty years old; badly burned about the face and hands and injured internally; will recover.
HEILMAN, BENJAMIN of Brooklyn; was on his wedding trip; aged twenty-eight; injured internally and burned about the head; will recover.
HEILMAN, Mrs. BENJAMIN, aged twenty-three; burned and cut about the face and badly burned about the body; will recover.
HENNESSY, JAMES, fireman, aged thirty; scalp wound caused by falling bricks; will recover.
WALSH, EDWARD, porter, aged twenty-six; burned about the face and hands while fighting the fire; will recover.

The citizens of Albany were in a whirlwind of excitement and indignation this morning upon learning that fifteen servants, including the housekeeper, were missing. They were cooped up under the roof in compartments of tinder, dried by time and inflammable to a degree.

Their rooms were in the fifth story of the building, and their deaths could not have been the result of anything but fright. One of the porters, who went up to warn them, said to-day that it was impossible to lead them to a safe exit. They simply went wild when they learned of the fire. It was thought that the night clerk, Charles Rosekrans, had perished, but he turned up this afternoon all right.

Streams were kept playing on the ruins all day. No attempt will be made until to-morrow to search for the bodies. The thick fire wall which divided the main building from the additions was all that kept the flames from sweeping the entire block. The south wall is all that remains standing of the main structure. The escape of surrounding property was miraculous, as the streets about the hotel are narrow. It was thought at one time that the American Express Building and the New-York Central Station were doomed, but they were only slightly damaged.

The absence of electric bells in the rooms or any other means of warning and rousing the guests was one of the awful circumstances of the fire. There were bells in some of the rooms—electric bells—which, once upon a time could be rung, but time and rust had rendered the whole system useless. There were not even big gongs in the hallways and corridors, and the cries of fire, the shrieks of women, and heavy kicking against doors were the only means of rousing the guests. Had not a dozen sool-headed politicians, who were engaged on the lower floor in the canvass of the Speakership of the Assembly, realized the awful danger and run upstairs to warn the guests, a number of them must have perished.

The peculiar construction of the elevator shaft rendered it a mighty flue. The fire authorities remonstrated against its construction at the time, but it was put in just the same. The loss on the building is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $160,000, and on the furniture, loss, $65,000; insurance, $50,000. The rentals were insured for $26,000. Peiser & Mulfelder, dealers in notions, occupying a store in the annex, suffered a loss of about $35,000 by fire and water; fully insured. Other damage was done to the buildings in the vicinity, occasioned by the heat and flying embers.

The disaster was no surprise to people who are conversant with the municipal demoralization that prevails in this city. A week ago the city had a fire and the only extension ladder in the Fire Department was injured. Last night it was unfit for service. What is more to be regretted is that the firemen apparently did not know how to raise a ladder to the third story of the hotel.

Half a dozen old volunteer firemen from New-York and Brooklyn, like Jacob Worth, Barney Biglin, George L. Weeks, and James S. Fairbrother of Flushing had more to do with managing affairs, raising ladders, and rescuing people than all the Albany Fire Department put together. It was Worth who instructed the truckmen how to raise the ladder that rescued Mr. Heilman. It was Barney Biglin who hunted through the corridor for the fire hose and directed the firemen where to place the ladder that rescued Messrs. Abel, Southwick, and Robbins.

So far as investigation goes to-day, no alarm of fire was given from the hotel people, the first intimation the guests received coming from the roar of the flames, the blinding smoke, or the crackling of wood. Every one who witnessed or participated in the panic bears witness to the incomprehensible rapidity with which the flames spread. Had it not been for the rope fire escapes and the ladders, the loss of life would have been frightful. It is estimated that thirty persons made their escape from the building by ropes, and that it is known that twenty were rescued by ladders. It is left to the imagination to calculate what would have happened had the fire broken out two hours later.

Bradley Martin had a very narrow escape. With Mrs. Martin, their daughter, and a maid, he was dining in the smaller dining room. Two liveried footmen stood by, as solemn and stolid as sphinxes. A full half dozen colored waiters were attending to the wants of the party. Suddenly H. B. Daggett of Oneonta opened the door and motioned vigorously to one of the footmen to come to him. Mr. Daggett's gestures were demonstrative, but made no impression upon the liveried flunky, who gazed at him with vacant eyes. Not to be deterred, Mr. Daggett approached the imperturbable object and whispered;

"Notify Mr. Martin to quit the building at once. I don't want to frighten the ladies, so break the news gently, but as a matter of fact the hotel is on fire."

The flunky collapsed like a child's toy house.

"Fire!" he shouted, at the top of his lungs. "The hotel is on fire!"

A mad rush ensued. Flunkies, colored servants, and the dinner party rushed for the door. Mrs. Martin vainly implored somebody to go to her room and rescue her jewels. Everybody, however, was thinking of escape. Mr. Martin's luggage included some of Mrs. Martin's most highly-prized jewels. Among them was a ring valued at $1,000, and the total value of jewelry alone is placed at $10,000.

Mr. Daggett hurried on and notified a score of others on his way up stairs to the fourth floor, where his friend from Oneonta, Congressman-elect De Forest Wilbur, was abed and asleep. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the Congressman, hastily dressing, found the carpets ablaze in the hallway through which he rushed. Mr. Daggett was with him, and they escaped down the stairs to the ladies' entrance on Broadway.

One little man had heard Mrs. Bradley Martin's appeal. He tore back to their rooms, which were on the second floor, on the Broadway side, directly opposite the elevator. Mrs. Martin had unpacked her trunks, and had laid most of her jewelry upon the dressing case. The little man dumped all the valuables, all the gowns, and everything he could find in sight into the trunks, dragged them to the stairs, and threw them down. He then lugged them—there were eight of them—across the street into a store. Last night Mr. Martin believed all the possessions he had brought up were destroyed. He spent the night at the home of his brother, Henry. This morning he was surprised to see a truck drive up before the house, while two men lifted his eight trunks to the sidewalk. Not an article of any kind was missing. When Mr. Martin gave the enterprising little man who rescued the trunks and their contents a five-hundred-dollar bill, the little man was as much surprised as Mr. Martin was when the trunks appeared.

A commercial traveler, who had a trunk full of jewelry in his room which he said was valued at $50,000, offered a reward of half the contents to any one who would get his belongings. John Donahue, John Baker of the Rogers Volunteers and J. W. Lane of Bath entered the burning building and succeeded in getting the trunk out, and took it to the Kenmore, where they were handsomely rewarded.

The growlings in Albany to-day, because of the miserable water supply, forebode danger to the authorities. Three times to-day the alarm has been sounded for insignificant fires. In every flame the excited people see a conflagration. From the outset the firemen were handicapped for the want of water. The ruin would not have been so complete had there been water pressure enough. As it was, the streams of the firemen scarcely reached the second-story window, and then its force was spent. It was not until the fire had exhausted itself that a sufficient water pressure was put on. By that time the agents of the Water Commission had turned on the reserve, and the water was ready for use.

The proprietors of the hotel say that if the water had been plentiful, and if there had been a sufficient pressure, the hotel would have been saved with but nominal damages.

The fire may benefit Albany by leading to the construction of a fire-proof hotel on the hill, in the vicinity of the Capitol, an edifice of which Albany is sorely in need.

It was stated to-day that the Central people were thinking of purchasing the Delavan site, on which to erect a great railway station.

TWO OF THE SUFFERERS.

Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Heilman Have Gone to Albany.

Jules Block, the father of Mrs. Benjamin Heilman, was notified early yesterday morning of the accident that had befallen his daughter and his son-in-law, and he and his daughter Tillie started for Albany. Mr. Block lives at 246 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Sarah Block and Benjamin Heilman were married at the Pouch mansion, on Clinton Avenue, on Christmas Day, by Rabbi Wintner, of the Temple Beth Elohim. It was a very fashionable affair. The happy couple started on their wedding trip and visited Washington and Niagara Falls, and then went to Albany, expecting to return to Brooklyn yesterday morning and receive New Year's calls to-day.

Mr. Block is a wealthy butcher. His daughter is twenty-three years old. Benjamin Heilman is twenty-eight years old, and his father is a wealthy butcher in this city. Benjamin was associated with his father in business. His parents live on Forty-first Street, in this city, and his brothers, Max and Nathan, are now in Albany.

Incapable Indian Cavalrymen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Lamont has turned out five more Indian cavalrymen from the army, after they had demonstrated by more than a year's trial their incapacity to become good soldiers. They are First Sergt. Willis Rowland, Corp. Teeth, Privates Colonel Hard Robe, Wounded Eyes, and Afraid of Hawk, the last named being stationed at Fort Meade, S. D., while the others are from Fort Keogh, Mon.

PARKHURST FINDS FAULT

He Says the Lexow Committee Flinched at the Crisis.

"DEAL" WITH BYRNES, HE DECLARES

Maintains the Superintendent Placed the Senators Under Obligation Before Giving His Testimony.

BYRNES DID NOT ACT AS AN INFORMER

Not One Bit of Evidence to Show that He Was Guilty of Corruption, Chairman Lexow Says.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, prepared a statement yesterday bearing on the Lexow committee and Superintendent Byrnes.

The statement Dr. Parkhurst first submitted to the Executive Committee of his society, presumably for approval, and last evening the form in which it was to be made public was copied by the reporters.

Dr. Parkhurst, after some words of praise for the committee in the earlier stages of its work, says that it "flinched at the crisis." The members, he declares, sprang to Byrnes's defense and studiously failed to discover whether there was anything discreditable to the Superintendent during his career in the Police Department. "Policy," says Dr. Parkhurst, "controlled the Chairman of the committee in his handling of Mr. Byrnes."

Dr. Parkhurst declares that the presumption is on the side of the Superintendent's "being as criminal as any other member of the force," and then he goes on to talk about "obligations" under which Mr. Byrnes placed the committee, asserting that "the acceptance of his assistance practically involved a deal."

The doctor next shows why he especially deplores the fact that the Lexow committee was unable to find anything bad in Superintendent Byrnes. He says that his society's fight during the last three years has been permanently a contest with Mr. Byrnes, and he reviews, from his standpoint, some of the happenings within that time.

Finally Dr. Parkhurst again pays compliments to the committee. He says: "Compromises, evasions, shifts, and deals we believe to be inimical to everything in the shape of true progress and permanent effects." His society, he declares, was here before the "Senate committee came down and will be here after the Senate committee has gone back." The statement in full reads:

"In stating my position touching certain questions now lying before the public mind, I cannot express myself too appreciatively of the splendid work that has been done by the Senate committee and its talented counsel. There has been created, through their instrumentality, an epoch in the history of our city, and there has been secured at the polls a municipal revolution that would have been impossible except through their agency, or an agency of a similar kind. And it is but just that we go further than this and recognize the work of this committee and of its counsel as being the influence which is contributing very largely to similar municipal upheavals throughout the entire country.

"Mr. Lexow's committee and Mr. Goff and his associates do not stand in need of our commendation, but it is a pleasure as well as a duty to accord it, and it is accorded with earnest cordiality.

"It must furthermore be premised that any strictures that we may feel it necessary to pass are prompted by no spirit of animosity toward any man or any association of men. The personal element does not enter into the question with us. There is a particular line which our society has laid down for itself, and particular ends which we have been for a considerable time prosecuting, and in all our efforts personalities are merely an incident.

First Idea of the Committee.

"If the readers of this statement will put themselves to the pains of recalling what transpired last Spring, thew will remember that at that time the writer of this statement, and a few associated with him, were the only ones that believed in the honesty of purpose of the Senate Committee. The newspapers were almost a unit on their conviction that to rely upon Mr. Lexow and his colleagues for our municipal deliverance was to lean upon a broken reed. I remember very well saying to Mr. Lexow at Albany, in the presence of all his associates, that I had just come from New-York, where the entire atmosphere was pervaded with utter distrust of him and of all the members of his committee.

"I became convinced, however, by my personal association with Mr. Saxton, Mr. Bradley, and two or three of their colleagues, that the committee could be counted on to do honest, faithful, and thorough work clear up to the end. I gave to them my entire confidence, I used my best efforts to break down the spirit of distrust which prevailed, and, in conjunction with the other members of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, put at the service of the Senators the entire resources of our office, and they have been availing of those resources up to Saturday night last.

"We have watched the actions of the committee with keenest interest and unqualified assurance. They have bored into the rotten tissue of the Police Department with utter indifference as to the character, political or otherwise, of what they struck. Knowing that their report would have to be rendered the first of the new year, we did, to be sure, become a little solicitous lest they were not allowing sufficient time for examining the higher officials; but I supposed that they knew what they were about and that they would not do anything that would even look like stopping their work without finishing it.

"Matters had been for so long a time conducted in entire thoroughness that we had even forgotten that we had ever been distrustful, but late in November the indications were clear that the investigation

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was not to be pushed to its close in the same energetic and unsparing manner that had been followed up to that date. A good many days went by in which cases were discussed which wearied the public, which made no substantial addition to knowledge already gained, and which were frittering away the time that we knew ought to be expended upon the Inspectors and Superintendent. We knew that the character of the police force was a reflection from the character of its chief executive and his immediate subordinates, and that, however many Captains might be besmirched and however many Sergeants might be cashiered, the genius of the matter would not be reached till we had arrived at the quality of the five men who together constitute its executive headship.

Says It Flinched in the End.

"In view of all this we are justified in saying that while the committee stood up to the rack magnificently through all the earlier portions of the investigation, they flinched at the crisis. As long ago as when Mr. Moss undertook to adduce evidence against Mr. Byrnes in the Marett matter the investigating committee sprang to Byrnes's defense. Now that is not a thing to be debated. Their attitude was instantly recognized by those in attendance and distinctly stated in the journals of the next morning. The pursuit of lines that might possibly have conducted to the real inwardness of Byrnes's conduct and character was discouraged—discouraged as it has been in the case of no other man.

"Now, there was no reason for that. We are not saying just yet that there was anything that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes; we are saying that the committee withheld their support from efforts made to show that there was something that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes. We are not saying that there was anything in the Marett case that was discreditable to the Superintendent, but we are saying that the committee was indisposed to have the matter thoroughly ventilated in order to discover whether there was anything in it discreditable to the Superintendent. Their thoroughness broke down at that point. They stumbled just at the completion of their work.

"The Chairman of the committee will not dare to deny that it is 'policy' (I have used that word advisedly; he will recognize what I refer to) that controlled him in his handling of Mr. Byrnes, and not a desire to act in view of all the probable or ascertainable facts in Mr. Byrnes's case.

"Now, the presumption is on the side of the Superintendent's being as criminal as any other member on the force, so that the hesitancy to handle him as Williams was handled could not proceed from any a priori conviction of his innocence. Wherever they have stuck in their fork they have found rot, and whether Byrnes be rotten or not he has been in rot for thirty-one years and has been the executive head of rot for the last two years. The presumption, therefore, was against him, so that the indisposition to handle him thoroughly must have been grounded in some other consideration than that of his presumable innocence.

Put Under Obligations, He Declares.

"There are two ways in which Mr. Byrnes has put the committee under obligations, and to that degree destroyed their independence. He put them under obligations by consenting to help defeat Tammany Hall, and it is to be remembered that this committee is first and foremost an anti-Tammany committee, and came down here for anti-Tammany purposes.

"We are not saying that it was stipulated that if he would secure an honest election it should be remembered in his behalf, but in the very nature of the case favors have to be reciprocated. We are not going to disparage Mr. Byrnes's good offices at election; only it is to be remembered that he did nothing more than he ought to have done without being asked to do it, and nothing more than he had the same authority to do in previous elections, if he had only had the official courage to use his authority.

"The second way in which the committee put itself under obligations to him was by taking him into its confidence and allowing him to become confederate with it in breaking down the force. To the degree in which it obtained help from Mr. Byrnes it put itself practically under obligations to protect Byrnes. Now, I know the language that Byrnes used touching precisely this point, and when I heard it I knew that everything was 'up' so far as a square investigation of him was concerned. Its acceptance of it had mortgaged the committee to that extent, and one peculiarity of a mortgage is that it has to be paid off or foreclosed.

"In this connection it ought to be stated that Mr. Moss declares that he never knew or suspected that Mr. Byrnes was furnishing information to the committee or to counsel, and that it was well known that he would not sanction such action.

"Mr. Byrnes has repeatedly attempted to play the same game with the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but we have refused to ally ourselves with a man that we believed to be more than any other one man responsible for the condition of the department. If we had consented to do what the investigating committee and its counsel have done we should thereby have surrendered our point of vantage, sacrificed our prestige, and the Lexow committee never would have been heard of.

"We are not charging the committee or its counsel with a dishonest intent, but they blundered, and they blundered badly. Mr. Byrnes, as a competent element of the department, was to that degree defendant. By being taken into the confidence of the prosecution, he wound himself out of the box and onto the bench where he could kick out against the very men that were no more the subject of indictment than he was.

Talks About a "Deal."

"We are not saying that there was any understanding, or at least any written stipulation, that if he would tell what he knew about other men in the department that were criminals he should not be called to the witness stand, or, if called, should be allowed to use the stand as a histrionic opportunity for incriminating his official associates and celebrating his own personal and official innocence, but whether there was any such stipulation or not, the acceptance of his assistance practically involved a deal, and a committee that came down from Albany with the express purpose of investigating deals ought to have been punctiliously careful to avoid even the appearance of having a susceptible side for the very sort of offense that they were designated to detect and adjudge.

"It has seemed to our committee strange that the Senators, knowing the earnestness and the sincere character of our work, and knowing to what extent we regard Mr. Byrnes as that element in the force that was the hardest to reach and from whom we felt that most was to be feared, has not taken some pains to familiarize themselves with the point of views which we have been brought to occupy in respect to him.

"We have had no selfish object to subserve; we have given to the committee the benefit of our work and the resources of our office; we knew the inwardness of the department before ever some of the rural members of the committee were probably aware that we had a police force. We have had opportunities in our three years' warfare of ascertaining the true complexion of matters such as has been impossible to the committee, notwithstanding all their fidelity. I should have supposed, if they had the disposition to be thorough and earnest with the matter, they would have conferred with us; would have gone in a careful and detailed way through the long fight that we have been waging, and won from us the outlook we have so expensively gained. They have sought nothing of the kind, nor did they allow for the examination of Mr. Byrnes sufficient time to avail of any such disclosures, even if they had secured them.

Was a Fight with Byrnes.

"We of the Executive Committee feel that our fight during the past three years has been permanenty a contest with Mr. Byrnes. He has known perfectly well that our only intention has been to secure the enforcement of law in this city, and yet he has dogged our steps from first to last, and has omitted no efforts to discredit us in the estimation of the community. If the executive element of the Police Department had been able to accomplish its purpose, it would have crushed the 'S. P. C.'; there would have been no Lexow committee, and Grant would have been Mayor to-day instead of Strong.

"When our agents were making it uncomfortable for their associates, Mr. Byrnes represented to the Police Justices, so the press informed us, that the issuing of warrants to irresponsible parties ought to be stopped. We raise no question as to the wisdom of the rule proposed by Superintendent Byrnes in this particular; we are only calling attention to the fact that it was he that ruled in the matter, and that the immediate effect of that rule so adopted would be to retard the operations of our detectives. We understood, and the community understood, that that was the object which Mr. Byrnes had in view.

"Mr. Byrnes struck at our society in the arrest of our chief detective, Gardner. I am not raising any question here as to Mr. Gardner's guilt or innocence, but I am only saying that the Police Department conspired with phenomenal unanimity to rid itself of the embarrassment which our detective occasioned them, the Superintendent himself taking a hand in it, and wrenching from frightened Marett (if Marett's testimony can be trusted) such information as he might be able to extort. Granting that Byrnes did not treat Marett with greater brutality than he had the official right to do, and granting that a 'third degree' is a legitimate appurtenance of a police force in this country, yet the point is that it was in a attempt to break our agent that the Superintendent's drastic measures were used. Byrnes hated us and kept tab on us and tried to make us contemptible in public esteem by showing that our agent was levying blackmail, which, as shown by the Lexow committee was precisely what his agents were doing and precisely what we are obliged to presume he knew his agents were doing.

"Within three days of the above attack he struck our society another blow by trying to discredit its President. Unless all the newspapers of that date lied, he called together the reporters and in terms of unrestrained bitterness published to the world a mass or blackguardism touching the motives of my work, the base impulses that inspired it, all of which was solid and contemptible falsehood.

No Animosity, He Maintains.

"I am writing this without animosity, but he lied all the same, and the object of the lie was to break the power that I was exercising against the viciousness of his department. He even perpetrated a vile, sneaking insinuation against my church, by saying that he knew of a 'well-trodden path' that conducted from my vestibule to a disreputable resort. For low-lived viciousness that taunt is easily entitled to the prize, for he has since conceded that that path was trodden by but one individual, and he in no proper sense a member of my congregation, and the business card of that individual party has come into my possession from Mr. Byrnes's own hand.

"It will be proper to introduce at this point by way of indicating more fully Mr. Byrnes's attitude toward us the following extracts from formal statements by him in December, 1892:

"'A Society for the Prevention of Crime! That is a fine title for an association of men who have from their leader down provoked about every crime they denounced. Not only have they blackmailers among them, they have men who have been guilty of the most abominable practices, of acts which when they are made public you will find the utmost difficulty in describing in print. * * * I cannot understand how men who are presumably decent, respectable members of society, can tolerate the idea of putting forth a number of spies to practice on the fears of these most unfortunate women. The cruelty of it amazes me. Are not these poor things sufficiently cursed as it is? Is not their condition sufficiently pitiable without its being necessary to further abuse and rob them? In Gardiner's case the threat of an indictment was held over them like a club, and they were forced to pay. (Mr. Byrnes well knew that Clifton was a police agent to trap Gardner.) And this, mind you, was made possible by the formation of this irresponsible society. The members of it are the guilty persons—without their backing these scoundrels of agents would have been powerless. However let them wait a little while. Let them wait until the public knows what he has been doing. There is law fortunately, and the victims are not friendless as long as that law exists.

"'I have read over very carefully the statements made by Dr. Parkhurst, and, as far as I could, perhaps, expect they corroborate what I have said about him and his methods. I have to thank Dr. Parkhurst for making the issue he has raised at last sharp and clear. I had given him credit before, as it now appears, simply for being in the field to help suppress vice and crime. That was what his society was organized for, and what his predecessor labored for. Dr. Parkhurst says flatly that is not his aim. He is not trying to suppress gambling or to repress the social evil. He is in the field to attack the police. Dr. Howard Crosby saw other opportunities and other ends, and he found occasion more than once frankly to thank the police. True charity begins at home. I shall be prepared when Dr. Parkhurst comes to me in a proper spirit of inquiry to show him a well-trodden path that leads from the very door of his church, as it were, to a brothel hardly a gunshot away, upon which his "shadows" might exploit themselves with advantage to the security and good repute of his congregation, and with better success than they have achieved in their present vain hunt.'"

Complains of the Treatment.

"Our agents, acting in the legitimate discharge of their duties as representatives of a society chartered by the State, were mobbed a year and more ago by the toughs and thugs that sprang to the relief of Mr. Byrnes and his department when we pressed them uncomfortably at the Essex Market Police Court. The papers next morning were full of the details of the outrage, but Mr. Byrnes on examination was unable to discover that any outrage had been committed necessitating action on his part, and in that way official announcement was made that the agents of our society need not look for official protection, and were to be considered as legitimate prey.

"Now that is Byrnes. He is the man that we have had steadily in our eye for three years, and he has had us just as steadily in his eye. As the community knows, our work has meant nothing but the overthrow of misrule in this city. Byrnes has known that as well as the public, and yet he has fought us. Now why has not the Senatorial committee through its counsel made themselves familiar with these matters? We have urged that Mr. Byrnes should be asked whether, prior to the Senatorial investigation, he was knowing of the rottenness of the police force. He either was or he was not. If he was, and still kept his mouth shut, he was unspeakably vile, and if he was not he was unspeakably imbecile,

"Now, why did not the committee insist that Mr. Goff, in his characteristic manner, should broil Mr. Byrnes on that bifurcate dilemma? I am nothing but a minister, but if I had been a lawyer of Mr. Goff's ability I would have put Byrnes on that toasting iron, and I would have guaranteed to broil out of him all of his official reputability inside of one day's session, provided, of course, the committee would have allowed me to do so.

"Let me complete, in conclusion, that I have no interest in this matter save a profound and passionate desire to see work that is thorough. If Mr. Byrnes, with characteristic disposition to get his own neck out of the yoke, says that he has been so handicapped as to be practically powerless, I want to say that all such excuse is evasive and cowardly. If he had wanted to turn the Police Department upside down and exhibit it in the character that he certainly knew belonged to it, he could have done it, and done it easily, and the public would have stood by him, and no body of men more solidly or heartily than the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"If I may be permitted to refer to myself, I have been able to do something in that line the past three years, notwithstanding I was outside of the department and nothing but a minister; and I do declare that if Byrnes had wanted to do anything he could have done it, and he could have accomplished more in the shape of earthquaking result in three months than I have been able to do in twelve times three months. Men with as much influence as Mr. Byrnes, who have been in the midst of iniquity clear up to their ears for thirty years, can fight iniquity if they want to, and if they are clean they will want to.

"I am aware that many who are our friends will take exception to this statement. Some will say that it is inexpedient. That is not a consideration that weighs with us. We are here for a principle, and we are here to stay. Compromises, evasions, shifts, and deals we believe to be inimical to everything in the shape of true progress and permanent effects. We are not prowling for promotion nor burning for popularity; but the Society for the Prevention of Crime was here before the Senate committee came down, and will be here after the Senate committee has gone back, and the uncompromising line that we have followed in the past will be the line that we shall just as studiously and unswervingly follow in the future.

"CHARLES H. PARKHURST."

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BYRNES SENDS HIS GREETING.

Dr. Parkhurst, He Said Last Night, Is a "Real Nice Man."

The statement of Dr. Parkhurst was read to Superintendent Byrnes at his home last night. The Superintendent was asked if he had anything to say in reply.

Mr. Byrnes shook his head and said:

"I have nothing at all to say at present. Dr. Parkhurst is a real nice man, that is my New Year's greeting to him."

BYRNES NOT AN INFORMER.

Lexow Says It Was Impossible to Implicate Him in Corruption.

William Travers Jerome, assistant counsel to the Lexow committee, yesterday denied the story that Superintendent Byrnes had furnished testimony to the committee. Mr. Jerome said:

"The stories that Mr. Byrnes furnished us with evidence is untrue. When we began the investigation, the Society for the Prevention of Crime helped us a great deal. They gave us useful facts. When the committee adjourned we had used all the reliable information that we had. Mr. Byrnes did not 'squeal' by any means."

Questioned concerning Dr. Parkhurst's dissatisfaction with the examination of Superintendent Byrnes by the committee, Mr. Jerome said:

"I presume, from a few remarks that I have heard Dr. Parkhurst make, that he is a little dissatisfied with the result of the Byrnes examination. But, as a matter of fact, the counsel for the committee got everything that was possible out of the Superintendent.

"Now, we positively did not have a fact which we could face Mr. Byrnes with. We believe that his examination was perfectly honest. He proved where his money was acquired. Not being able to prove anything against him, as some people would have desired, we did the next best thing. We simply got all we could out of him.

"There is nothing in these stories that politics have played any part in the examination. The committee's counsel brought out all the evidence they could. They made use of every one of the facts that they had.

"They could do no more. I am very sure that politics did not enter at all into the examinations."

Senator Lexow was asked yesterday afternoon, before Dr. Parkhurst's statement was ready, what he had to say concerning the committee's treatment of Superintendent Byrnes, and he replied:

"We expected that we would be criticised whether we had Byrnes on the stand or not, and if we are criticised adversely it will not be unfair, but unjust. Byrnes was asked to account for his wealth, and he did so.

"There was not a bit of evidence to show that he was guilty of corruption. And now, as a matter of fact, this city, this State, almost every State in the Union, was scraped as with a fine-tooth comb in order to get some evidence against him, but it could not be found. Byrnes was questioned on all the lines upon which the committee or its counsel had any information.

"If any one knew anything concerning the official career of Superintendent Byrnes they should have informed us of it. Why didn't they come forward with it. Byrnes, as a matter of fact, challenged any one inside or outside the department to show that he was ever guilty of a single wrong act."

The Senator was informed that there was a story afloat to the effect that the Superintendent and committee understood each other perfectly before he took the stand, and that there had been an understanding he was to be let down easy.

"Any one who says that, or anything like it," was the response, "is simply manufacturing a lie out of whole cloth."

"Then there is no truth in that report?"

"Not a word."

WOULD HAVE TAKEN NO ACTION.

Mayor Gilroy Would Not Have Appointed a Successor to Mr. Martin.

Mayor Gilroy received the news of Commissioner Martin's intention to resign from reporters.

"I have known for some time that Commissioner Martin was dissatisfied with his place," he said, "and that he would probably resign, but as to his intention to do so at once, I have not the slightest information."

"If Mr. Martin's resignation had been received by you, would you have appointed a successor in his place?" the Mayor was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"No," answered the Mayor, bringing his closed fist down upon his desk, "I would not. I will make no more appointments."

The Mayor complimented Mr. Martin, and said that, if he had determined to resign, he had pursued the proper course in waiting until the Lexow committee had summoned him as a witness and had adjourned.

Police Commissioner Sheehan had a short talk with Mayor Gilroy about 2 o'clock. As nearly as could be learned, it was not about Commissioner Martin's resignation or his own, except that the story of Mr. Martin's resignation was talked of in a general way. Afterward, Mayor Gilroy said:

"Commissioner Sheehan is not going to resign; you can say that as coming from him."

This did not indicate that he was asked to resign. He was not.

"Parkhurst and the Police."

(From The New-York Times of Dec. 10, 1892.)

All this goes to show that, while Dr. Parkhurst's motives have doubtless been most laudable, his methods have been thoroughly mistaken. If he had taken counsel of men of the world these methods would not have been adopted. The futility would have been explained to him beforehand, as Mr. Byrnes has pointed it out to him since, of an indiscriminate attack upon a great and powerful machine like the police force, which contains a better element desiring reform as well as a worse element intent only on illegal perquisites and emoluments. In the judgment of men whose judgment upon such a point is far more valuable than that of Dr. Parkhurst, the Superintendent of Police represents the better element. He is the most capable and the most intelligent policeman that has been at the head of the force for a generation; he is less complicated than any of his predecessors with hampering alliances, political or personal, and he began his administration with a promise to improve the efficiency of the force and to earn a fair reputation for himself.

This promise was not made in words, but in actoins, that spoke much louder, for his first official act was a general transfer of his Captains, whereby many of them were doubtless made his enemies, and two enraged to the point of resigning their offices and retiring upon the emoluments acquired in the precincts from which they had been dislodged. This general transfer was the best possible means for breaking up such mutually pleasant and profitable arrangements as may have existed between the police and the lawbreakers.

When the Superintendent had given such an earnest of his zeal for reform, a private reformer, one would suppose, would have seen the desirableness of allying himself with a man whose power for reform was a thousand times as great as his own, and of working in co-operation with him, instead of indiscriminately attacking the police force in general and its chief in particular. The controversy between himself and Mr. Byrnes illustrates the greatest of the many mistakes of Dr. Parkhurst. The arrest of one of his subordinates on a charge of blackmail illustrates a great and almost insuperable obstacle in the way of the amateur reformer, the very small chance that he will find agents and associates as pure and unselfish as himself who will consent to do what is commonly regarded as very dirty work for no other reward than that of an approving conscience.

"Parkhurst and Byrnes."

From The Recorder.

It is to be sincerely regretted that Dr. Parkhurst should display such relentless antagonism to Superintendent Byrnes as that contained in the interview published in this issue of The Recorder. We cannot feel that the minister is right in the position he has assumed toward the Superintendent, and we do not believe that the circumstances of the case warrant his conclusions.

Byrnes's whole course on the witness stand was straightforward and manly. He pointed out the evils existing in the Police Department, and showed conclusively that he, as Superintendent, was helpless to remedy them, because he could do nothing in opposition to the Commissioners of Police.

In the entire investigation nothing discreditable to Byrnes has been divulged. His personal and his official character are both unimpaired. He stands to-day in the estimation of the citizens of New-York higher than ever. For these reasons, and for the additional one that it will be almost impossible to reorganize the police force without his help, Superintendent Byrnes should be retained in his present position, and the olive branch of peace should be extended by Dr. Parkhurst, to whose efforts, more than to those of any other individual, the possibility of police reform is due.

"More Power for the Superintendent."

From The Press.

The rank and file of the present force is, the Superintendent declares, in the main brave, faithful, and efficient. The morale of the department has been grievously impaired by the shameless greed and dishonesty of Tammany officials. But it can quickly be restored, and the police army of New-York brought up to a standard worthy of this great city, if the Legislature will promptly pass a bill providing for a reconstruction of the force on the lines advocated by The Press. For the important task of carrying out this reform, the public generally recognizes that there is no one so well qualified as Superintendent Byrnes. No charges of the slightest weight have been brought against him during the long and thorough inquiry so ably conducted by Mr. Goff as counsel for the Lexow committee. * * * Superintendent Byrnes's established record as the most skilful detective officer in the United States is too well known to need recapitulation. As Chief of the Detective Bureau he drove cetain kinds of crime almost entirely out of the metropolis. In his term as Superintendent, hampered as he has constantly been by the power of Tammany, he has labored manfully to protect life and property and maintain order. The people of New-York need the continued services of Superintendent Byrnes.

Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey

Only in Square Bottles.

meets the wants of those who are willing to pay a little more to be sure of getting an article which they know is the best that can be had at any price.

It is bottled at the distillery, under such precautions as insure its reaching the consumer in a perfectly pure condition.

Note the Distillery Guaranty Label on each bottle.

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

"Conflicting Police Authority."

From The Morning Advertiser.

It is impossible, however, to doubt the good faith of Mr. Byrnes in offering his resignation. In spite of the pointed questioning of Mr. Goff on Saturday he came out of the ordeal unscathed, and in view of some of the remarkable statements made by Mr. Byrnes before the Lexow committee it is a matter for surprise that he was not driven to take this step before.

It is folly to expect to maintain the discipline and efficiency of the police force while it has no actual head. Such, however, is practically the condition of affairs to-day. The public has suspected this state of things for a long time, and Superintendent Byrnes has now converted suspicion into certainty. That official has greatly commended himself to the good will of the people as a zealous and disinterested public servant by refusing to stand in the way of bringing about a better order of affairs, and has greatly simplified a situation that has been steadily growing more dangerous to the city's welfare. Let Mr. Martin follow in his footsteps.

"Superintendent Byrnes on the Cause and the Remedy."

(From The Herald.)

It is no less to the satisfaction of the community than it is to the credit of Superintendent Byrnes that, long, thorough, and faithful as the Lexow investigation has been, it closed after the examination of the Superintendent without revealing a taint in his record of thirty-two years' police service.

The Superintendent frankly admitted that the department had long been honeycombed with abuses, and his testimony throws much light on the cause and the remedy. It fully confirms what The Herald has long maintained—that under the existing board system, vitiated as it has been with corrupt politics and personal self-seeking, neither Mr. Byrnes nor any other Superintendent could suppress or prevent the abuses.

"Mr. Byrnes's Ability."

(From The Tribune.)

The action of Superintendent Byrnes in placing his resignation in the hands of Mayor-elect Strong as long ago as Dec. 13, for use after Jan. 1, if Mr. Strong thinks its acceptance wise, has naturally created profound interest throughout the city. Whatever else may be said of it, it makes certain the reorganization of the police force, which is necessary in the judgment of every intelligent citizen. * * * Mr. Byrnes's ability is as undisputed as his shrewdness, and in any event the city can have the benefit of his experience in the important work of reorganization.

TO CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF COPPER

An English Syndicate Said to be Working with That Result in View.

News comes from Chicago of the formation of a syndicate to control the output of the copper mines. English capital is said to be behind the scheme. The French syndicate, which collapsed several years ago, failed because it could not limit production. Those who have taken up this deal hope to avoid that mistake.

It is said the Calumet and Hecla managers have signified their willingness to enter the combination. J. B. Haggin and Marcus Daly, chief owners of the Anaconda property, are believed to be less easy to deal with, because their property is immensely profitable, and the syndicate proposes to reduce its output from 9,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds a month. The syndicate is trying to convince these owners that profits may be increased with the smaller output.

Last year's copper production in this country was 327,000,000 pounds, of which Montana furnished 154,000,000, Michigan 113,000,000, and Arizona 43,000,000.

The syndicate wishes to negotiate with Montana and Michigan owners. It will take its chances against Arizona, because of the remoteness of that section from market.

Weston to Walk from San Francisco.

John Chamberlain of Washington has offered to bet $5,000 that Edward Payson Weston can walk from San Francisco to New-York in 100 days without walking on Sundays, and cover a distance of between 3,500 and 3,800 miles. As Mr. Weston would make only about $2,500 if he succeeded in covering the distance in the time mentioned, and as this sum, in his opinion, would practically only meet his expenses, he felt that he could not undertake the tramp unless his expenses were guaranteed from some source. He consulted some of his friends who volunteered to contribute money, but the amount is not yet large enough to defray the expenses of judges who would accompany him and the cost of the conveyance for them. If, however, some more friends will come forward to assure him that the expenses will be met, he will in all probability be able to do the task, and proposes to make the start from San Francisco Monday, March 4, which would bring him to New-York, if he succeeds, June 28.

First Officer Ling Badly Hurt.

The steamer Salerno, Capt. Akester, which arrived from Hull last evening, had her first officer, G. R. Ling, in the ship's hospital, severely injured.

While the vessel was battling a strong southerly gale on Dec. 21, she was struck by a big wave, which completely buried her. First Officer Ling was on duty on the bridge, and could not escape. He was picked up from the after main deck. His right hip joint had been pulled from its socket, his head nearly scalped, and his face bruised. He was promptly attended to here, and will probably recover.

A Dance at the Shoreham.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—John T. Devine, the proprietor of the Shoreham, gave tonight a New Year's Eve dance to his guests and their friends, after a custom he regularly has observed. It was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by those who participated in its pleasures. The corridor leading to the large assembly room was festooned with evergreens and flowers and the assembly room in which the dancing took place was elaborately decorated. Supper was served at midnight in the regular dining room. The affair was one of the most successful of the many which have marked Mr. Devine's connection with the Shoreham.

Contract Let for Navy Yard Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Herbert has awarded the remaining contracts for the improvement of the New-York Navy Yard to J. M. Brosnan & Brother of Brooklyn, at their bids of $36,950, for the quay wall at the foot of Main Street, and $20,000 for the plate-bending shop.

A Park for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—The City Government has just concluded the purchase of 500 acres of land on Cooper River, five miles from the city, for the purpose of establishing a public park. An avenue 100 feet wide will be constructed leading from the city to the park.

LIGHT ON OTHER DEPARTMENTS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO ADVOCATE FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

Branches of the City Government Aside from the Police in Which Corruption May Be Uprooted.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held next Thursday afternoon, promises to be one of the most important that body has called for many months.

The Special Committee of Municipal Reform will present a report, which will contain a number of important recommendations for a thorough investigation of all the departments of the City Government.

Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber, who is the Chairman of the special committee, said yesterday that the report had been prepared with great care, and after considerable investigation. It would be an arraignment of such departments of the Municipal Government in which corruption or maladministration had been discovered, and urgent reasons would be presented for a thorough investigation either by the Lexow committee or by a new legislative committee.

Mr. Smith declared that the report would be a great surprise to the public, as it would arraign other departments of the City Government besides those which had been besmirched by the revelations made in the testimony heard before the Senate investigating committee, and specific charges of wrongdoing would be made against these departments.

"The committee will advise the Chamber to take up the matter considered," said Mr. Smith, "but it may be referred to the Committee of Seventy for its guidance. If the committee does not want to take it up, the Chamber of Commerce will push it to a conclusion. I will not say in advance of the presentation of the report what are the departments of which an investigation will be asked, or what the specific charges are. We shall insist upon a public investigation and we shall also insist upon knowing if bribery and corruption exist in other departments besides the Police Department.

"The Commissioners of Accounts, who have heretofore been charged with this investigation, are merely an auditing board, and they cannot discover bribery and corruption in the different departments of the City Government. We have full confidence, in the Lexow committee, and believe that it is only by legislative investigation and legislative action that the desired reforms can be accomplished."

Special notices for the meeting have been sent out, and a full attendance of the members of the Chamber is expected.

SEVENTY APPROVES THE BILLS.

Two Measures Will Be Introduced in Assembly and Senate.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Joseph Larocque, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and in the absence of the Secretary, William J. Schieffelin, acted as Secretary.

There were present James T. Archibald, E. W. Bloomingdale, Hugh N. Camp, D. J. Callanan, John Claflin, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Richard Deeves, Dr. R. H. Derby, Arthur H. Ely, Julius J. Frank, A. S. Frissell, T. A. Fulton, George Bird Grinnell, R. M. Galloway, Charles E. Hauselt, W. A. Hoe, J. Augustus Johnson, William B. Hornblower, Isaac H. Klein, Max J. Lissauer, Cornelius W. Luyster, George Macculloch Miller, Henry A. Oakley, Peter B. Olney, Gen. Horace Porter, James B. Reynolds, Henry Rice, E. R. A. Seligman, Charles Stewart Smith, Albert Stickney, Simon Sterne, Henry C. Swords, and A. von Briesen.

Charles Stewart Smith said that the meeting had been called to consider the two bills which had been prepared by the sub-committee on legislation, the Power of Removal bill, and the bill to provide for public hearings before the Mayor on all acts pertaining to the city's government. It was within the province of the Executive Committee, he said, to act on the bills, but it was deemed best to have the approval of the entire committee before the bills were presented to the Legislature. It was of the greatest importance that these bills should be ready for presentation as soon as the Legislature met.

W. B. Hornblower presented drafts of the bills referred to, and they were read in full by the Secretary. They have already been printed in The New-York Times.

John Claflin presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the two bills entitled, respectively, "An act to provide for public notice and opportunity for public hearing before the Mayor of any city of the first class concerning all special laws relating to such city," and "An Act to authorize the Mayor of the City of New-York to make removals from public office in certain cases," prepared and submitted by the sub-Committee on Legislation after conference with their Advisory Committee, have the entire approval of the Committee of Seventy, and that their early passage by both branches of the Legislature is earnestly recommended by this committee as of the highest importance, in order to enable the officers elected at the November election to inaugurate and carry out the reforms demanded by the people of the City of New-York at said election.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and they are hereby authorized and directed to take such steps as in their judgment may be proper, to secure the early passage of said bills.

The committee adjourned, and immediately after the adjournment a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, and it was decided to place the bills approved by the Committee of Seventy in the hands of Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Judson Lawson for simultaneous introduction in the Senate and the Assembly.

TAKE STEPS

in time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SWEET CAPORAL

TRADE MARK
MILD & EXTRA FINE
Kinney Bros
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, SUCCESSOR.
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

"A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH"

is a woman's greatest charm. This you may obtain at the Gold Crown Dental Parlors. We extract teeth and perform all operations pertaining to dentistry positively without pain by an application to the gums. Gold crowns and bridge work, or teeth without plates, just like the natural teeth. Lowest prices consistent with first-class work.

GOLD CROWN DENTAL PARLORS,
63 West 22d St., corner 6th Av., New-York.

CHEAP NAVAL NOVELS.—Marryatt's, Russell's, Barker's, Chamier's, Scott's, Armstrong's, Cooper's, Neale's. BRATT, 9th Av., 12th St.

CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE

SOME MEN GET MORE PAY, SOME LESS, SOME DISCHARGED.

Mr. Dayton Says He Had Nothing to Do with the Order—Made, He Believes, to Improve the Service.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, in accordance with directions received from Postmaster General Bissell, has notified the men under him in the New-York Post Office of the changes ordered in the personnel of his office.

He has announced to about 600 of the men that their salaries will be increased, to 120 that theirs will be reduced, and to 43 he has sent the following notice:

The roster of the office as revised by the Post Office Commission and approved by the Postmaster General compels me to state that you have been dropped from the service from and after Jan. 1, 1895. Very respectfully, C. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Postmaster Dayton was interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday and his attention was called to a publication in an afternoon newspaper, in which it was stated that he had defied the civil service law by serving the above notice, that he had in every case but one dropped Republicans from the force, that he had deliberately discriminated in favor of Democrats, and had done various other things of a partisan nature. Mr. Dayton said:

"I have had nothing to do with designating who should be dropped or who should have his salary increased or decreased.

"I do not know the politics of the men who were affected either advantageously or disadvantageously or of those who were dropped.

"I did nothing in the matter but what I was directed to do by the Postmaster General, who based his action upon the recommendations of A. W. Machen and C. O. Shepherd, the commission whom he sent here to investigate and report for his information and future action. What the report contained I cannot say at present, but I will know it all within a few days, as I have been informed that a copy or digest of it will be mailed to me on Jan. 2 or 3.

"I believe that the commission was actuated solely by a desire to improve and perfect the service in this city, and I am very certain that the Postmaster General had no other purpose in approving their report.

"This office has never, during its existence, had so thorough an investigation by experienced men as was the one conducted by Messrs. Machen and Shepherd, and if they have made mistakes it is because the methods and plans of the Post Office Department are so non-elastic that the conditions prevailing in New-York cannot be separated from the conditions prevailing in other cities and towns."

"How do you feel about the men who were dropped?"

"They have my fullest sympathy. If any injustice has been done I have no doubt that upon application the department will remedy it, as I believe that no injustice was intended. It is my belief that the commission found lawful grounds for removal and so advised. Their action, therefore, in no way runs counter to civil service interests."

"Why were some of the salaries reduced?"

"I cannot say until I receive a copy of the report, but of this I am certain: that no man over whom I have supervision receives as large a salary as he should. New-York Post Office officials should receive salaries commensurate with the labors that they perform, and the needs for subsistence which pertain to life in this city. The work in this city is harder than it is elsewhere, and the cost of living and providing for families is greater, and these conditions should be taken into consideration when fixing the salaries of the men in this Post Office. If I could possibly do it

Genuine
Pond's Extract

CURES COLDS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, INFLAMMATIONS AND ALL PAIN.

REV. CHAS. H. PARKHURST, the great reformer of New York.—"Have used Pond's Extract long and constantly."
REV. C. S. ROBINSON, the well known editor of "Songs for the Sanctuary," &c.—"Pond's Extract fulfills every promise it makes."
2,000 ORDERS FROM PHYSICIANS WITHIN ONE MONTH.
SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

THE BOSS RULE EXPENSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

taxpaying citizens and return to their opportunity to give away more of our city."

The politicians who compose the City Councils have been spending money at such a rate that, whereas in 1890 the total expenses of the city were $22,531,381, in 1894 this had increased to the enormous figure of $33,658,704. It will be noticed that between 1890 and 1894 the figures increased at the rate of 46 per cent. This is due in part to a favorite method of financiering which has recently been assumed by the Councils. This is a resort to borrowing. In 1890 the city borrowed $2,300,000. In 1894 it borrowed $7,419,999. In the last five years it has borrowed $16,529,390. The city debt has been growing, although prior to the period referred to there had been a steady reduction. The city debt is now larger than it has been since 1886, and the Councils are said to have in contemplation some more extravagant loans for 1895. The city debt in 1892 was $55,340,614. In 1894 it was $60,678,045. In an extensive article on the city finances, The Philadelphia Record said recently:

"It would be idle to attempt any estimate of the debt for 1895, as it lies within the power of Councils to make such loans as they please, since the city is now well within the limits of its borrowing capacity. How long it will stay there, if the present craze continues for floating loans for all sorts of improvements, it is impossible to say. Of course this rapid growth of the city debt endangers the prospect for the purification of the water supply and improvement of the harbor, for both of which several millions of dollars will be required. Where has all this money gone? Aside from the maintenance of the departments, the great bulk of that remaining for permanent improvement has been scattered over an endless number of small things, without one single really great feat being accomplished. The greatest single consumer of money has been the Water Bureau, whose capacity in this direction seems endless, although Philadelphia is no nearer a purer or more ample supply now than it was when the agitation on this line began, over thirty years ago."

An attack was made upon the department of the city which has to do with the gasworks. Since the great plant of the gasworks, estimated a few years ago to have been worth $25,000,000, came into possession of the city, in 1887, through the abolition of the Gas Trust, nearly $2,000,000 has been spent on improvement and extensions, and yet the amount of gas manufactured last year fell 815,723,000 cubic feet below the amount made in 1887. The deficiency was made up by the purchase of 1,464,197,000 cubic feet of water gas from a private corporation, for which the city paid $570,449.96.

A Relic of the Old Gas Ring.

The Citizens' Municipal Association has discussed the question of gas and electric lighting, and shown the extravagance which prevails. Notwithstanding the recent reduction in the price of gas to consumers, of about one-third, the association says, there is good reason for believing that the city could make gas at least as cheaply as it now buys it from a private corporation if its facilities were modernized and its roll of employes reduced, regardless of their votes.

There is evidence that a relic of the old "gas ring" which controlled city politics and cost the city and its citizens millions of dollars before it was broken up is still in existence. Strenuous pressure, the Municipal League says, should be brought to bear upon Councils to provide for modernizing the city's gas works in accordance with the suggestion of the Director of Public Works. Any reluctance to make an appropriation would be reasonable cause for suspicion that the retention of the present antiquated and wasteful methods is a piece of the ever-recurring plan by which the city is asked to part with the plant and franchise of the gas works for the huge emolument of private capitalists and the corresponding pillage of the taxpayers. The city now buys nearly one-half of its gas from a private corporation, and, according to the Municipal Association's ideas, the danger of the insidious acquisition of the right to furnish all the gas should shortly be ended by the purchase of this private plant according to the terms of the agreement. In a report which the association has prepared on this subject, it says:

Citizens may watch with suspicion every action of men who have repeatedly voted against the municipal ownership of an electric-lighting system. The vast public advantage assured in this enterprise has been demonstrated by the city's electrical bureau, and the pitiful contradiction offered by Council's Electrical Committee deceives no one. The committee report, however, points clearly to the operation of improper influences, notwithstanding the law requiring Councilmen personally interested in any measure to declare the fact and to refrain from voting. We owe to the sinister influence of corporations and political machines the presence in Councils of men willing to disregard the obvious principles of honor which should govern a representative, even without the necessity of legal enunciation.

Fit Men to Serve Quay and Martin.

The character of the men in Common Councils is not high on the average. Some of these men are honest, decent, and reliable. Many of them are exactly what would be expected under a system of politics of which "Dave" Martin is the boss. This man has filled up the legislative bodies with enough men after his own stripe to give them a somewhat checkered appearance. For instance, Mr. Joseph L. Nobre, who represents the Second Ward in the Select Council, is more a professional politician of the Martin stripe than anything else. He is not only a member of the Select Council, but a real estate assessor, who draws $2,000 a year from the city. Another choice member of the City Council is Mr. Harry Hunter of the Third Ward. He is a professional politician, who devoted considerable time to an attempt to secure the release, without punishment, of the indicted ballot-box stuffers, O'Neill, Kidd, and Thompson. He has also been tried for criminality in election matters himself. Another member of the Council is Mr. William McMullen, generally known as "Bill" McMullen. In the manual of Councils he is put down as by occupation a "gentleman." Another is Samuel F. Houseman, ex-Mercantile Appraiser, who was connected with the scandal in that department some years ago. The Common Council has its quota of ward politicians, some of whom are saloon keepers, and comparatively few of whom are in anywise noted for ability or consistency in their desire to serve the city. The character of the Councils is made the subject of some remarks by the Municipal Association. It says:

"It must be clear that no proper rate and character of municipal advancement can be made by this city until a complete reorganization is effected in the character of the majority in Councils. The action of these bodies is justly watched with suspicion, and it has almost become a matter of expectation that where public interests are opposed by corporations, or where corporation projects are opposed to public policy, the representatives selected by the people will disoperly appear as agents of private enterprises. This shameless perversion of a high and honorable office will continue as long as the combination of corporations, office holders, contractors, and politicians is able to bind the spell of partisanship upon voters at municipal elections. The corporations and 'combines' which now control us are organized as political machines, requiring political service from their employes."

Some comparisons are made which go to show how this choice aggregation of Quay's and Martins' "heelers" serve the people. Twenty-four cities which buy electric light from private companies pay an average of $140 per year for each 2,000-candle power light; twenty-three cities which own their own electrical plants find that the cost of running them is $53.04 per year, and that the addition of charges for depreciation, interest, &c., raise this figure to $86.64 per year. Chicago, with a plant of 1,100 lights, several years old, saves two-thirds of the price formerly exacted by private companies, and finds that it can operate each light for $83 per year. With a plant of 2,000 lights erected at the prevailing lower rates for material, Philadelphia, it is thought, could furnish its own lights for $80 per year, or less.

This city is now parceled out by private agreement among nine companies, and paid $161.61 per light for the average number of lights in operation in 1893. The difference is $81.61, which multiplied by the 3,584 lamps in use at the beginning of 1894, in addition to the number of lamps added during the year, represents a loss of $325,134, to be paid in the shape of profits to electric light corporations which have an influence upon the Councils. In other words the Councils exact $900 a day from the people and give it to corporations. All this, it is well to remember, takes place in Independence Hall, directly over the room in which John Hancock and his associates signed the Declaration of Independence.

In 1890 the city paid for cleaning streets, collecting garbage, &c., $421,112.08. In 1894 the Councils had jumped this figure up to $855,473.75, or a little more than 100 per cent. increase in four years.

Reckless Appropriations by Councils.

Owing to the reckless appropriations made by Councils for all sorts of work this year just past, it is estimated that there will be a deficit, and the amount must be paid by the mandamus process. This will probably be $500,000. One serious result of this will be that the appropriations for 1895 must be tied up until the deficit can be made up by temporary loans or the appropriations scaled down to bring them within the available funds. Before any warrant for 1895 can be drawn for any purpose whatever the Controller must see that the total appropriations are within the amount subject to appropriation. The sum of $700,000 was originally set aside for mandamuses in 1894. When the Controller made up his annual estimate for the Councils in August, the payments had already amounted to $1,271,876.67. He then set aside an additional $700,000, raising the total for mandamuses to $1,971,876.67. Since then the mandamuses have jumped to the unprecedented total of $2,545,999.01, which would indicate an increased deficit of more than $550,000, for which no provision has been made.

All this goes to show the reckless extravagance with which these men whom "Dave" Martin's system of politics has put in charge of the city's funds have conducted themselves.

GOV. FLOWER SAYS HE IS HAPPY.

His Full-Length Portrait Now Hangs in the Executive Chamber.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Gov. Flower's face will smile from a large canvas in a beautiful gilt frame on the throngs which will assemble in the Executive Chamber tomorrow. For some weeks the Governor has had Artist Taggert of Watertown at work in the Executive Mansion on a full length picture of himself in morning dress, Prince Albert coat of double-breast, buttoned. The picture was brought to the Capitol to-day and placed against the mahogany wainscoting between the full length portraits of Gov. George Clinton and Gen. George Washington. The only other full-length pictures in the room are those of Gen. Lafayette and Gen. William H. Seward.

Gov. Flower said he was happy. He told this while Ashley W. Cole, the private secretary of Governor-elect Morton was entertaining some newspaper men, and Col. Timothy S. Williams was clearing out the private secretary's desk and dumping what he wished to preserve in a coffin-shaped box.

But the Governor did not look happy. He said his last acts were reducing the sentences of two prisoners in Clinton prison two years each.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

A Number of Good Government Clubs Admitted to the Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—C. H. Woodruff of this city, Secretary of the National Municipal League, announces that the Citizens' League of Los Angeles, Good Government Club of San Francisco, Citizens' Association of Chicago, Ballot Reform League of Louisiana, Civic Federation of Chicago, Good Government Association No. 1 of Jersey City, and the Baltimore Union for Public Good have been admitted to affiliated membership in the National Municipal League.

George Burnham, Jr., of Philadelphia has been elected Treasurer of the National Municipal League, vice R. Fulton Cutting of New-York resigned.

Mr. Parsons's New Rapid-Transit Plan.

William B. Parsons is expected to submit to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, at their meeting to-morrow afternoon, a plan by which underground work may proceed to the equipment of a road at a cost of $50,000,000.

The plan which he has presented contemplates an expenditure of $65,000,000. Since this sum exceeds by $15,000,000 the Legislative allowance for municipal aid, the Commissioners thought the estimate should be reduced to meet the Legislative estimate.

It is understood the new plan contemplates restriction of mileage.

Silent but Certain

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS.

MR. MARTIN WILL RESIGN

His Police Commissionership Has Become Irksome and Uncongenial.

BUT HE IS EXONERATED, HE SAYS

Is Convinced the Department Needs Reorganization — Mr. Strong Might Not Accept His Resignation at Once.

James J. Martin, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, announced yesterday that he would cease all connection with the Police Department in a day or two by resignation.

"Will you accept Mr. Martin's resignation and appoint his successor before the Power of Removal bill goes into effect?" Mayor-elect Strong was asked yesterday.

"I should probably not," he said. "I have had no conversation with Mr. Martin or any communication with him. But I should make no appointment of his successor or fill any vacancies of that kind until after the Power of Removal bill is a law."

Commissioner Martin says in substance that, having been rehabilitated by the Lexow committee, and not being under fire he seizes on the opportunity to retire from a public position that has become odious to him with no taint on his personal or official honor.

This step was no doubt considered yesterday in private consultation with friends, as the Commissioner was absent from his

Police Commissioner James J. Martin.
Will Resign for the Place Has Become Irksome and Uncongenial.

home and his whereabouts was a secret during the whole day. He visited Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon firm in a resolve to abandon his position, and in making public his determination he exhibited much emotion.

"I have not," Mr. Martin began, "any desire, after reading Superintendent Byrnes's testimony before the Lexow committee, to enter into a controversy with him or with any one.

"I am in this position: Whatever ambition I had and whatever tie bound me to this department have been swept away by the occurrances of the past year.

"I have been before the public in an unfavorable light, all my official acts have been criticised to my detriment. I have been keenly investigated, and now that I have been completely exonerated I can consult my own wishes, and I have decided on placing my resignation in the hands of Mayor Strong.

"The position of Police Commissioner has become irksome, uncongenial to me. I am not under fire now, and, while, I have no plans whatever for the future, I am convinced that my resolve is wise, and the best step I could take in my personal interest.

"I shall leave the department with the conviction that, neither directly nor indirectly, have I done anything to bring about its deplorable condition since I have been a member of the board.

"As to Superintendent Byrnes's declaration that he was thwarted and hindered by the Commissioners before the advent of Messrs. Kerwin and Murray, all I have to say is that I never stood between him and the performance of his duty.

"In regard to the statement that in 1892 I subordinated him by instructing Captains how to do election duty, I can only point to the testimony I gave before the Senate committee on this subject, and say that I stand by this testimony.

"I have not been forced out. I am in a better position to-day before the public and with the department than at any time since the Lexow committee began its investigation, and that is my main reason for giving up the Commissionership.

"While I leave the department, I am convinced of the necessity of its reorganization, and, if in any way I can aid in such reorganization, such aid will be cheerfully given. At any rate, I want to stand on record as desiring to further such ends."

The resolution of the President of the Police Board was not arrived at by consulting the other Commissioners. His associates knew nothing of it until they read of it in the newspapers. Commissioner Sheehan, who did not see Mr. Martin at Police Headquarters yesterday, said:

"I shall accept this simply as rumor until I see President Martin. He did not consult me, and I have no comment to make. I have very little to say on the general condition of affairs.

"The records will show that during my two years as Commissioner I voted for every recommendation made by the Superintendent of Police, except in one instance, Dec. 5, 1893, a number of Captains were transferred, including Doherty, Devery, Cortright, Cross, O'Connor, Schmittberger, and Haughey, Commissioner MacLean alone voted against the transfers.

"At the next meeting, while the board was in session, there arrived a communication from the Superintendent which recommended that certain Sergeants and ward men be transferred to continue to do duty under the transferred Captains, such recommendation having been made at their instance.

"Commissioner MacLean opposed this action bitterly, and I voted with him, defeating the project. This is the only instance of my voting against the Superintendent, and what I say can be established by the records."

"And you, Commissioner," asked the reporter, "is your resignation in the hands of any one?"

"It is not."

"Not penned?"

"Not even written."

"And do you intend to resign?"

"I most certainly do not."

"Will you vote to put Inspector Williams on trial on the testimony given by Capt. Schmittberger?"

"I haven't looked at the evidence, but I am ready to vote so to dispose of the case of any member of the department accused of corrupt practices. As to Capt. Creeden, I still oppose his retirement on a pension, and want him put on trial and dismissed the force, and with all that I do not even know him.

"As to Superintendent Byrnes's resignation sent to Mayor-elect Strong, I have no comment or criticism to make on it."

In spite of Mr. Sheehan's declaration that circulation last night that he would resign, and that Mr. Strong would appoint Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Gov. Flower, as his successor. Gen. Varian went to Albany yesterday.

Commissioner Kerwin would not talk of the intended resignation of President Martin, as he treated it as a newspaper rumor because he had not seen his colleague to talk with him about it.

As to Superintendent Byrnes's resignation, Gen. Kerwin said that he could not understand why it had been sent to the incoming Mayor, as there could be no doubt that its proper destination was the Board of Police.

Gen. Kerwin evinced irritability in discussing, under a misapprehension, Superintendent Byrne's statement before the Lexow committee, as he believed that Mr. Byrnes had included him among the Commissioners who thwarted his action in endeavoring to administer the duties of his office in the interest of the public.

When, however, he learned that Superintendent Byrnes had explained that his statement was not intended to reflect either on Gen. Kerwin or Commissioner Murray, he retracted his remarks, and said: "The Superintendent cannot have too much power. I will keep my promise to him to stand by him in every effort he may make to improve the efficiency of the force. As long as I hold my office I will support him.

"As to the retirement on a pension of Capt. Creeden, I have not changed my views one whit. Members of the force should only be retired for physical or mental disability."

Commissioner Murray declined to talk either of the resignation of Superintendent Byrnes or that of Mr. Martin, or to hazard an opinion on the course the board will take when it meets to-morrow. Speaking of the reorganization of the department and its probability, he said:

"What is the use of putting on trial members of the force implicated in rascality by testimony given before the Senate committee? It takes a week or ten days to try a defendant with a defense, and at this rate we might be trying them all next year. The Legislature will save us this trouble and waste of time."

Superintendent Byrnes left Police Headquarters early yesterday, and would not talk of his resignation, except to make this statement:

"I have nothing to add to what I have already stated publicly concerning my attitude or intentions or the department collectively or individually. What I said before the Senators and on Saturday evening appears to suffice, and I don't care to go over the ground again.

"Perhaps should certain matters take a certain course I may have another statement to make, but at present I do not see the necessity of repeating or adding to what I have already said."

Mayor-elect Strong said yesterday that he had not yet read Superintendent Byrnes's letter of resignation for excellent reasons. The envelope containing it was indorsed "not to be opened until Jan. 2." This proviso had been respected, and Mr. Strong will not read the communication until to-morrow. He would not give any intimation of his intention in regard to it, except that before making up his mind he would consult the Corporation Counsel.

When Superintendent Byrnes heard of the misunderstanding which prompted Gen. Kerwin to criticise his statement before the Lexow committee, he promptly rectified any possible error by saying:

"I certainly wish to qualify my testimony. I want to say in justice to myself and in justice to Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, that the only peace I have had the only assistance I have received, the only support that has ever been given me since I became Superintendent has been since Mr. Murray and Gen. Kerwin became members of the board, and it has been due to these occasion they have held up my hands so far as it was possible in a bi-partisan commission to do so."

James J. Martin is forty-eight years old. He came to America when a child, began to work when yet a lad, and after he had interested himself in politics obtained a clerkship in the Controller's office. Afterward he became John Kelly's secretary and a leader in Tammany Hall. During the sessions of the Legislature at this time he looked after Mr. Kelly's interests and his own at Albany. Later on, he was Deputy Register.

Mayor Grant made Mr. Martin a Police Commissioner, in May 1889, to fill a term that would expire on May 1, 1895.

MR. ANDREWS'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Strong Gives the Commissioner Credit—Mayor-elect and Removals.

"I have heard nothing from any Commissioner or head of department who has been quoted as intending to resign, with the exception of Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department," Mr. Strong said yesterday. "Mr. Andrews called to see me Christmas Day and told me that he was ready to place his resignation in my hands whenever I wished it. I told him I had no one then whom I could put in his place, and I requested him, unless he had other plans, to remain in charge of the department until I was sure of his successor. I talked the matter over with Col. Waring Friday morning. That night he came to my house, and we spent two or three hours discussing the problems involved in cleaning the streets of New-York. The result of the discussion was that Col. Waring accepted the appointment. The next morning Col. Waring and Mr. Andrews met here by appointment. We had the list of items making up the final departmental allowances for 1895 before us, and the whole question was gone over.

"It was finally settled that Mr. Andrews would place his resignation in my hands, to take effect Jan. 15. Col. Waring will spend two or three days of this week acquainting himself with the affairs of the Street-Cleaning Department, and then will go to Newport and bring his family on. He proposes to devote next week to a thorough inspection of the Street-Cleaning Department in all its details, with the assistance of Mr. Andrews."

Asked if he thought Col. Waring would be able to get along with the appropriation for the department as allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, inasmuch as $15,000 had been stricken out by the board for office expenses, Mr. Strong said:

"I think he will, and that something can be saved. I advised against opening the budget to make any larger provision. We will do the best we can on the money that has been voted. If we cannot clean the streets next year with $2,400,000, we will try to get some more. The people want clean streets, and I am satisfied that they will sustain us in our efforts to get more money if we really need it. My impression now is that we shall get along nicely on what we have, and, as I said before, save money.

"I want to say that Mr. Andrews has behaved very well in the matter, and I feel like giving him credit for it."

Commissioners Andrews's letter of resignation reads:

New-York, Dec. 29, 1894.

Col. William L. Strong, Mayor-elect:

Dear Sir: As I stated to you in conversation some days ago, it has been my intention to resign the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor.

As it was upon the request of Mayor Gilroy that I took the office, I deemed it proper to tender my resignation to him. He has, however, declined to accept it upon the ground that he is about to vacate the office of Mayor and he prefers that my resignation should be sent to you.

your assuming the office of Mayor, I shall tender you my resignation, to take effect upon Jan. 15, 1895, that being the date upon which, as you have kindly informed me, you will be prepared to appoint my successor. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Mr. Strong, when asked if he had heard anything in the way of resignations from Dock Commissioner Cramm or Park Commissioners Tappen or Clausen, said:

"I have heard nothing from them."

The Mayor-elect added that it would not be his policy to remove present incumbents in office for the sake of making vacancies.

"I shall remove no official after the Power of Removal bill becomes a law until I have a perfectly satisfactory man to take his place."

JUSTICE VOORHIS MAKES AFFIDAVIT

All His Acts as Police Commissioner Were Honest, He Says.

Police Justice John R. Voorhis, whose character was attacked by witnesses before the Lexow committee, has sent the following letter and affidavit to Senator Lexow:

New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.

The Hon. Clarence E. Lexow, Chairman Committee of Investigation, New-York State Senate:

Dear Sir: As it is semi-officially announced in the papers of the day that it is the intention of your committee to cease—for the present, at least—from the taking of testimony on matters pertaining to the administration of affairs connected with or relating to the Police Department of the City of New-York, and as I have not been accorded the oft-sought privilege of appearing before your honorable body on the witness stand; I have taken this means of communicating with you on a matter which is of the gravest importance to me.

Inasmuch as by the statements of two or three persons to your committee, it was made to appear that I had (it was thought) a knowledge of, and presumably participated in, their unlawful and unauthorized negotiation, purchase, and sale of the appointment or promotion of another to the office of Captain of police, and also as on each and every day since such statements were made I have been in public attendance at the sessions of your committee for the avowed purpose of being examined in regard thereto, and of contradicting and denying, under oath, any and all such statements or intimations in so far as they may relate to me or imply that I had any knowledge of or participation in the infamous traffic or disposing, for personal or political gain, of an appointment or promotion to a public office; and although at no time or place has it been specifically charged or stated that I was a party to the alleged nefarious transaction mentioned in connection with my name, but only in an inferential or indirect manner, still, with the view of meeting the question and establishing my entire innocence of such a grave misdeed, I voluntarily, several days ago, placed in the possession of the counsel to your committee, for examination, all my books of deposit and bank check books, together with a statement in detail of all my transactions in real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c., &c., for the last thrity years, I therefore, (understanding that I am not to be heard in person before your committee,) hereby, and now respectfully and earnestly request, in justice to myself and my official position and reputation, that this communication and the accompanying affidavit be included in and incorporated with the testimony and statements taken and made before your committee relating to the promotion of Sergt. Timothy Creeden to the rank of Captain of police of this city.

A favorable answer to the above request, at your early convenience, will be appreciated by yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. VOORHIS.
786 Greenwich Street.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, John R. Voorhis, residing at 786 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, do depose and say that, at no time or place, either as a public official or private citizen, did I ever, directly or indirectly, in any manner, either for or by myself or through another or others, for or in consideration of any money, gift, property or article of value, promised, offered, paid, or given, or to be offered, paid, or given, or service rendered or to be rendered, suggest, authorize, promise, bargain, or agree to propose, recommend, aid, or vote for the appointment, promotion, transfer, detailment, or betterment of any person whatsoever, occupying or desiring to occupy in either Federal, State, municipal, or any service whatsoever. JOHN R. VOORHIS.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1894.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Justice Supreme Court.

Police Justice Voorhis asked for an opportunity to appear and testify before the Lexow committee, but the committee adjourned without hearing him.

Accounts of the City Treasury.

The accounts of the City Treasury up to Dec. 28, 1894, show that the receipts for the past year were $77,632,988.05, including a cash balance on Dec. 31, 1893, of $2,795,934.75. Of this sum $34,188,578.10 came from bonds, $33,775,949.84 from taxes, and $2,000,200.91 from the general fund.

The total expenditures were $76,279,341.09, of which $37,902,050.77 was for the city's ordinary expenses and $38,897,290.32 for bond payments.

Sheehan Offers to Take the Bonds.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 31.—Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan of New-York is the only bidder for bonds of the General Improvement Commissioner of this city.

He offers to take $885,000 worth of the bonds at par. He holds contracts for doing most of the work for which the bonds were issued.

Dr. McGlynn in His New Parish.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Dr. McGlynn arrived here this morning to enter upon his duties as rector of St. Mary's Church. He was met by the Rev. John C. Henry and his assistant, the Rev. Daniel A. O'Connell, and escorted to the rectory in South Street. Dr. McGlynn will take part in the 8 o'clock mass to-morrow, but will only offer up the sacrifice. His first sermon will be preached in his new church next Sunday morning. Dr. McGlynn will leave town on Wednesday, returning here on Saturday, when his official duties will begin.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

346 BROADWAY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

NEW-YORK, December 31st, 1894.

Pursuant to Section 44 of the Insurance Code, the books and records of this Company have been closed for the calendar year 1894.

The full statement will be published on or before January 15th, 1895.

The Company is able to announce, notwithstanding the financial depression of the year, that the actual new business for 1894 exceeds

80,000 Policies,

Insuring more than

$200,000,000.00.

This does not include old policies revived, paid-up insurance granted for old policies surrendered, or the excess portion on installment policies over the sum payable if discounted immediately at death.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY.

Owing to Wiggins's predictions I expected cold weather during the month of December and made extensive preparations for a large trade, but was disappointed in the weather, and now find myself largely overstocked with rich furs and the holiday trade over. I do not want to carry a large stock of Coats, Capes, Mantles, Scarfs, Muffs, Fur-Lined Overcoats, Sealskin Capes, Gloves, Hoods and Sleigh Robes over to another season, and to effect sales have made large reductions in prices.

Intending purchasers should take advantage of this splendid opportunity to secure strictly reliable furs at lowest possible prices.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 and 126 West 42d St.

Garments altered or repaired at short notice.
Fashion plates sent to out-of-town residents.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..6 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..8 cents.

Offices,

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty. Matinée, 2:00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinee, 2:00.

AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Ben-My-Chree. Matinée.

BIJOU, Broadway 30th St—8:15— A Country Sport. Matinee.

BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée.

DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew. Matinee, 2:00.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.

EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinee, 2:00.

FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.

FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée, 2:15.

GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Grand Inspiration. Matinée, 2:00.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15— 8:15—Humpty Dumpty Up to Date. Matinée.

HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée, 2:00.

HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinee, 2:00.

HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.

IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mlle Vergniaud. Matinée, 2:00.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.

LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.

PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Vaudeville. Princess Pauline.

STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinee.

Y. M. C. A. 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M. ..30	25	3:30 P. M. ..33	29
6 A. M. ..30	25	6 P. M. ..37	26
9 A. M. ..29	24	9 P. M. ..28	24
12 M. ..33	26	12 P. M. ..20	22

Average temperature yesterday.....25½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....31⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31⅛
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For the "Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE CITY ESTIMATES.

The final estimates for the city expenditures of the year which begins to-day show an increase of nearly $2,500,000 in the amount to be raised by taxation, and it will undoubtedly be necessary to put the tax rate somewhat higher than that of last year. The increase of $700,000 in the pay of the police of the city, coming upon the heels of the exposure of the putrid condition of the department, seems rather untimely, but it is not a voluntary recognition of the deserts of the force. The increase of police salaries was forced upon the city by the last Legislature, against the objection of the municipal authorities, and was an inexcusable interference with local authority. The same is to be said of increasing the pay of employés in the Street-Cleaning Department, which adds some $300,000 to the expense of the service. In neither case was the purpose to secure better service. It was a piece of cheap demagogism, having no relation to the interest of the public.

The fact is that about three-fifths of the municipal expenditures are absolutely fixed by law and put beyond the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Such advances as have been made in the allowances for the expenses of the various departments are not likely to cause complaint. The largest increase that came within the discretion of the board was that allowed to the Department of Education, and the next largest that of the Department of Charities and Correction. The need of larger accommodations for schools is generally recognized, and the charitable institutions have for years been inadequately provided for.

But as we have frequently said, comparisons of yearly estimates and of the annual tax rates signify very little as to public economy. The complaint of the citizens of New-York has never been that their Government costs so much, but that they have got such unsatisfactory results for the expenditure. The important point is not how much money is raised from year to year, but how it is expended, and nothing can be inferred in regard to that from the figures of the budget or from the tax rate. Our Police Department costs, or will cost this year, nearly $6,000,000, which is a very large sum, but if it is necessary in order to secure the best disciplined and most efficient police force in the world, the people will be satisfied. So, nearly $2,500,000 for street cleaning is enormously extravagant for the kind of street cleaning to which we have been accustomed, and everybody knows that much of it has been wasted, because everybody can see how badly the work is done. The incapable lot of men employed by the department are constantly in the public eye, and from this instance people are apt to judge that all through the municipal service we are paying a very high price for very poor work.

The administration of the year 1895 will not be judged by the amount of money expended, or by the tax rate to be fixed next Summer, after the assessment of property has been made, but by the kind of service obtained. If we get clean streets, for instance, nobody will begrudge the cost, because there will be confidence that no money is dishonestly expended by the new Commissioner. If all departments are in the hands of capable and upright men and they give the people the worth of their money, there will be no fault found with the expense. New-York wants the best and is willing to pay for it, but it objects to being plundered.

THE FAULT IS WITH THE SYSTEM.

The State Commissioners in Lunacy, in reporting the result of their investigation of the city asylums for the insane, declared that the causes of existing evils, many of which are of long standing, are due to "the system under which these institutions are organized and administered," and that no permanent correction can be expected so long as the present system continues.

These evils are a lack of effective supervision, inadequate appliances and supplies, and insufficient accommodations for the patients. There are incidental evils and abuses, but they are for the most part the results of these. The system which produces them is that which makes no distinction between the care and management of asylums for the insane and that of other charitable institutions, and mingles both with the care of penal institutions, and which makes the expenditures dependent upon the yearly allowance of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to a department with such heterogeneous requirements.

The members of the Board of Charities and Correction have no special qualifications for the supervision of insane asylums, and it is a service that distinctly requires special qualifications. Besides, the supervision of these institutions has been only an incident to their duties, which include the oversight of almshouses, charity hospitals, workhouses, and prisons and penitentiaries, and they could not give it the exclusive attention required, even if they were especially qualified. They are hampered in their expenses for the asylums because they have to make estimates for so many other things at the same time and to make the total allowed to the department go as far as possible in so many different directions. It is inevitable under such a system that there should be a failure to meet all requirements and that there should be laxity and inefficiency of management.

The cure for all the evils is obvious, and it is earnestly recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy. It is the transfer of the care of the insane to the State, turning over the institutions devoted to that purpose to the State system. This would not only remedy the existing evils in the management of the asylums and the treatment of the inmates, but it would relieve the city of a considerable burden and give it the full benefit of its contribution to the support of the State system.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Our attention has been called to the following, which was recently published in The New-York Tribune:

"In his remarks on the political situation, in Chicago, the other day, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said: 'What are the markets of the world? We manufacture nothing that we can sell at a profit in England, France, Germany, Belgium, or any country in Europe.'"

Col. Ingersoll is not commonly regarded as an authority concerning the course of international trade, but we presume that a considerable number of persons have been led to believe that he is giving them facts when he makes, in public addresses, such assertions as the one which we have quoted from our neighbor's columns.

The truth is that the value of the manufactured goods exported in the year ending on June 30, 1893, was $158,023,118, (out of a total of $831,030,785,) and that in the year ending on June 30, 1894, the value of exported manufactures rose to $183,910,547. We set forth below the values of some of the leading exports:

	1893.	1894.
Manufactures of iron and steel	$30,106,482	$29,214,393
Agricultural implements	4,657,333	5,027,828
Clocks and watches	1,204,181	1,302,778
Manufactures of cotton	11,809,355	14,340,683
Manufactures of flax, hemp, and jute	1,778,746	1,712,024
Manufactures of india rubber	1,609,406	1,461,792
Leather and manufactures of	11,912,154	14,282,936
Musical instruments	1,824,107	972,115
Jewelry	881,893	851,008
Lamps, &c.	561,358	650,409
Paints	700,308	822,932
Manufactures of paper	1,540,886	1,904,218
Manufactures of wood	6,258,896	6,767,829

These items are chosen merely to indicate the scope of our export trade in manufactures. There may fairly be added to the Government's list such products as wheat flour, ($75,000,000,) refined oils, ($42,000,000,) and others which might be mentioned. The reports show that the exports of manufactures are widely distributed. They go to all the countries of Europe. We may reasonably expect a considerable increase of the value of the exported products of certain industries in the near future. The price of iron is lower here to-day than it is in England, the reduction having been caused chiefly by discoveries of enormous deposits of raw material that can be worked at very low cost, and to the perfection of processes. The statistics relating to our export trade are both interesting and important, and Col. Ingersoll is not the only person who has exhibited in public his ignorance of them.

TO REDEEM PHILADELPHIA.

The political situation in the City of Philadelphia is astonishing and deplorable. The city is really very much worse off than New-York was before the recent election, for its Republican rulers are quite as disreputable and more daring than our Tammany bosses; while the people of the city appear to us to have become so discouraged under government by a machine that continually grows not only wickeder, but more powerful, that the great mass of them are hopeless of obtaining relief at the polls at the coming election in February.

It is admitted that the city is fully in the power of Senator Quay and "Dave" Martin, two of the most reckless political corruptionists this country has ever produced. The Philadelphia Ledger declares that "it has been made fully apparent that the city is under the iron rule of a combination of political leaders," "a compact organization that controls all the avenues to nomination, from Mayor to constable." But our Philadelphia contemporary apparently has no hope or expectation that this oligarchy will be overthrown. It seems to think it not worth while to undertake the task, one of the chief difficulties in the way being the disorganization of the Democratic Party. Curiously enough, it suggests that the only hope of relief will lie in such a thorough defeat of the Democratic Party at the coming election as will cause a revision of its rules of organization and lead to the building up of a hopeful opposition to the present Republican ring. The Times has shown that all the citizens of Philadelphia do not take this gloomy view of the political future.

The city can be redeemed at the coming election, but only through a great awakening and thorough, systematic preparations to prevent election frauds. The news columns of The Times have told that the awakening has begun. Hundreds of the best citizens of Philadelphia have affixed their names to appeals in aid of an organized movement against Quay and Martin, and the women are aiding in the work. These appeals, put before the people in the form of posters, will prepare the minds of voters for the practical work that is to come. That work must consist of organization through clubs, meetings, enrollments, and public addresses, not only at great mass meetings, but in small halls, in every quarter of the city. It was in that way that New-York was redeemed, and it is practically the only method by which all the voters of a great city can be reached. Besides, a campaign of this kind creates the framework of a permanent organization for good city government. New-York showed at the last election that there were 154,000 voters who preferred a reform government against 109,000 who thought the old Tammany Government was good enough. We have not the slightest doubt that this proportion can be matched in Philadelphia. It is inconceivable that an old and prosperous city, the vast majority of whose people are engaged in respectable occupations, can be content to be governed by thieves and thugs. The material for a revolt and revolution is ample if only the reform leaders in Philadelphia know how to handle it. The task will involve hard work and the sacrifice of time and private interests, but there must be plenty of young men in Philadelphia, as there are in New-York, who delight in a tussle with the legions of political vice. Besides, the stake is worth the winning.

Philadelphia is unfortunate in her laws governing elections. They appear to be defective and easy to be "beaten" by such skilled practitioners of fraudulent arts as Quay and "Dave" Martin. In New-York, where our election laws are wellnigh perfect, Mr. Divver's heelers found it practicable to roll up a rather large and fraudulent vote in the Second District a year ago. In consequence of their success, some of Mr. Divver's gentlemen are now doing time at Sing Sing, while others are fugitives. But the knowledge of the frauds committed in 1893 led to extraordinary preparations to prevent crooked work at the recent election. The Philadelphia reformers may easily awaken public sentiment and arouse a majority of the voters against Quay, but unless they man the polls with their watchers there is danger that their candidates will be counted out or overcome by fraudulent ballots.

It would be disgraceful to the City of Philadelphia, after the example of New-York's emancipation, if her best citizens should not make a mighty effort to procure the election of some sounder man than Mr. Quay's candidate, Penrose, to be their Mayor for the next four years.

BYRNES AND PARKHURST.

It is evident that one of the most interesting sequels of the Lexow committee is to be a controversy between Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent Byrnes upon the question whether the services of the Superintendent shall be invoked in the radical reorganization of the police which everybody recognizes to be necessary. The controversy between the two men is by no means new. It began when Dr. Parkhurst began an assault upon the police force, which has, in the main, been amply justified by the disclosures of the past few months. Upon the earliest phase of that controversy The Times made some observations, which are reprinted in another column, and which, it submits, are justified by the facts that have subsequently come to light.

It seems to be an elementary condition of the reform of the police that in effecting it somebody shall be invoked and consulted who knows about the police as it has been, thoroughly and in detail, and who is also in sympathy with the purpose of the reformers. A policeman is needed, that is to say, of rank, of experience, and of ability, who has not been smirched by the revelations made before the Lexow committee nor personally identified with the system of corruption that has prevailed. It seems to be quite futile to attempt a reorganization without any help from the present organization. If the whole police force were discharged at once, and their places filled with new men, the result would be a period of anarchy. Before the new men could learn what the old men know, vice and crime would be practiced with complete impunity, and a city of 2,000,000 people would be reduced, so far as the maintenance of public order is concerned, to the level of a mining camp. Such a project is inconceivable, and, as a matter of fact, is entertained by nobody.

It is not in respect of knowledge that the police force has failed. It has shown great diligence and activity in ferreting out all forms of crime and illegality. But it has ferreted them out, not for the purpose of suppressing them, in the interest of the public, but for the purpose of blackmailing them in the interest of the police. We cannot do without this expert knowledge, but we must not buy it by continuing in the public service men who have betrayed the public interest and been themselves guilty of crime. A man who knows the old system is necessary to the successful operation of the new.

All these indications point to Mr. Byrnes. We have no reason to doubt the statement of Chairman Lexow that the committee had carefully investigated his record, without finding a particle of evidence that he had been guilty of blackmail, either in his present office or in the office that he held before. What evidence there is against him has been furnished exclusively by himself in the very candid and complete testimony which he gave on Saturday. He has had the opportunity of rendering exceptional services, by an excessively zealous use of the power of his place, to men who were themselves very rich and who were able to enrich others, and they were willing as well as able to enrich him. In a sense this may be called trading on official opportunities. If we caught a Bishop at it we should say that it was indelicate and unbecoming in him to seize the chance to make hundreds of thousands for doing his duty when he ought to have done it at the rate of $2,750 a year. But really, considering what is in evidence of the way in which the fortunes of policemen are commonly accumulated, to say that a policeman shall be drummed out in disgrace and shall not be consulted about the reorganization of the force because he has taken "points" about the stock market, seems to be much too ethereal and superfine a line to take.

On the other hand, there can be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Byrnes's chief purpose, since he became Superintendent, has been to improve the force, and to make an honorable name for himself as its chief. He has been baffled more or less by his superiors and his subordinates, and he has not hesitated to make enemies of both, in the interest of the people of the City of New-York. His general transfer of Captains was so offensive to the persons concerned that two of them quitted the force in disgust with their plunder, and that many of those who remained doubtless cherished malicious and revengeful feelings toward the author of their dislodgment. He followed up this transfer by the abolition of the "ward man." The significance of this step was not generally understood at the time, out nobody can fail to understand it now, after the testimony in which the ward man has borne so conspicuous a part. We can see now that that was the first thing that would be done by an honest Superintendent, desirous of putting a stop to blackmail, and the last that would be done by a dishonest Superintendent, intent only upon getting his share of the blackmail.

That the Superintendent is the ablest and most intelligent policeman New-York has ever had is not seriously disputed by anybody. That his counsel would be of the utmost value at every stage of the reorganization will be disputed only by those who do not believe him to be sincere in his profession of a desire to reform the force, and the only conspicuous skeptic is Dr. Parkhurst. Dr. Parkhurst has a right to his opinion, but it is not shared, we think, by any other person who has carefully followed the course of the Lexow investigation. It will be hard enough to extract from the coming Legislature the legislation requisite for a reorganization of the police in the public interest, even though all friends of the reorganization are agreed upon methods and men. This difficulty will be increased by any division among those persons. Wherefore it is to be hoped that Dr. Parkhurst will take very serious counsel with himself before deciding to pursue his controversy with Superintendent Byrnes.

MARTIN AND SHEEHAN.

The adjournment of the Lexow committee has brought repose to many agitated persons. Commissioner Martin in particular exults because Mr. Goff could "find no occasion against him" in his bank books. He chortles in his joy, and says now he is going to resign. Sheehan, who declined to produce his bank books, and is thereby in contempt, says he is not going to resign. Sheehan always was weak in his judgment.

Martin has more sense than Sheehan. The public has concluded that nothing would so become him as his resignation, except his indictment, which would be far more becoming, though he himself does not think so. He has a certain uneasy apprehension of another investigation and of further "squealers." Now, he thinks, is his time, when as yet nothing has been conclusively proved against him worse than continued and absolute neglect of duty, prostitution of the police to politics, and calm presiding over a system of blackmail that overspread the entire force.

We repeat that he has more sense than Sheehan. Also, he has more firmness. He can turn his back upon the temptations of the passing hour in the possible interest of future repose. Not so Sheehan. The allurements of the passing hour are too much for him. He thinks this the worst time in the world for resigning, when he looks over the bank accounts he would not show Mr. Goff and notes the recent cavities on the credit side. Now the side door swings all day on Sunday, and on the week nights the red lights are relumed in the Tenderloin and all the pianos are banging a farewell to Lexow. Is this a time to resign? Yes, says Martin. No, says Sheehan; on with the dance, let joy be unconfined.

Martin has more sense than Sheehan.

We enter to-day upon what promises to be a notable year for both the State and City of New-York. We shall have a Republican Governor for the first time in twelve years, and one who owes much of his support to a revolt of Democrats against abuses in their own party. All the other State officers and both branches of the Legislature will be in political accord with him. A new Constitution goes into effect calling for much important legislation and some special action on the part of the Governor. The city begins the year with a more radical change in the control of its affairs than has occurred before in twenty years, and with an opportunity, such as it never had before, for establishing municipal government on a sound and enduring basis. To profit fully by this opportunity, it needs the co-operation of the State Government in furnishing the proper basis of legislation for a salutary exercise of municipal authority. It is not too much to say that the most important question in this country to-day is that of securing good government for cities, and New-York has the opportunity of leading the way in the solution of that question this year. The people are ready for it, and we believe they will gladly sustain the effort to secure a non-partisan management of municipal affairs. Politicians who try to thwart it will show themselves very short-sighted.

Postmaster Dayton's explanation of the changes made in the force of employés in the New-York Post Office effectually disposes of the charge that only Republicans were dropped, and that the changes were made in violation of the civil service rules. The fact that the revision of the office roster was made upon the recommendations of a commission sent here for the purpose, and approved by Postmaster General Bissell, ought to make it clear to persons of ordinary intelligence that the charge of political favoritism and violation of the rules is groundless. Political work in Federal offices is commonly done secretly and in silence, not with the loud publicity of a commission report. The dismissals seem to have been justified. In any efficient civil service system the matter of removals is second in importance only to that of appointments.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES.

There are shown at the American Art Galleries, twenty landscapes by the late George Inness. They are the property of Mr. Richard H. Halsted, a well-known collector of this city, and are to be sold at auction, Wednesday evening, Jan. 9. Mr. Halstead enjoyed a rather intimate acquaintance with the artist, and these pictures are mostly personal selections, taken as they were finished, fresh so to speak, from the painter's brush. They are nearly all of comparatively recent date, two only painted as far back as in the sixties. All are thoroughly completed work, of a high order of merit.

The spectacle of two exhibitions of the works of one painter, held simultaneously, is unusual, not to say remarkable. With the two hundred and forty canvases at the Fine Arts Society, we have, adding these, a wonderful proof of the application, fertility, and energy of this man, who seems never to have known fatigue and to have seldom left his easel.

This collection is very varied as to subjects, and though small, is quite comprehensive in its scope. Mr. Inness's work may be seen here in almost every mood and at every hour of the day, from noon to midnight, and as may be well imagined, there is much charm of color everywhere.

One of the earlier pictures, dated 1867, is "Valley of the Olive Trees." (7.) The canvas is flooded with a soft mellow, yellowish light, that is full of sentiment, and there is in it much subtlety of drawing of foreground and distance, showing great comprehension of landscape construction. This is accomplished too in a big way and by suggestion rather than by detail. Pendant to this hangs "Storm on the Delaware," (20,) painted nearly thirty years later. The style differs somewhat, but the same hand is evident. More of the impression of nature of the sentiment of the scene rather than a faithful record of details. Here are strong contrasts of light and shadow, startling, vivid, and dramatic in the extreme. In one corner the rainbow, that next to impossible effect, spans the sky. Mr. Inness was one of the few painters who was successful with the rainbow, and here it is well suggested and effective. The "Passing Storm" (15) is another effort in a similar direction, interesting and successful.

The change is marked as we turn to "A Silver Morning, (19.) Here are opalescent qualities of color, with all the delicacy and tenderness of the hour, combined with great freedom of brush work. The composition is very simple, though sufficient, and the picture shines out in brilliancy of light and air. In "Sunset on the Passaic," (3) the artist shows a favorite note of vivid evening color, that so frequently attracts him, and with which he is so happy, and in "Autumn Gold" (1) we have the full strength of his palette. Rich, autumnal tints, glowing shades of red and yellow, never obtrusive, subservient, yet full of suggestion, make this picture most attractive. There is mellowness here, purity of color, and careful observation.

There are few men who are satisfying in the portrayal of midsummer sunlight, the greens almost invariably proving a stumbling-block. "Summer Foliage" (9) presents such a problem, but Mr. Inness has conquered it with apparent ease. Here are many tones of green—indeed but little else, save the blue of the sky, and yet there is no monotony, and the eye is not fatigued. In some inscrutible manner the painter has given such variety, and withal so much air and light as to produce a delightful, fresh effect. There are other pictures of valleys stretching far away, of big oaks and deep shadowy woodland, mysterious twlights, and moonlit waters, all full of sentiment, masterly in painting, and attractive, each in its way. The public has now ample opportunity to study the work of this man—and a large attendance should be the result. It is a chance that will never be offered again.

Besides the Inness pictures there is a small collection of canvases by Paul Albert Besnard, the well-known French painter, who in recent years has attracted great attention in Paris, though he is not too well known here, save to the few. The subjects are mostly heads of women, among which are some pastels. M. Besnard is an impressionist, though not an extremist, and has great distinction of color and force of drawing. His figure of "Autumn" is particularly strong and full of suggestiveness, and there is a weirdness to the sunset, with the curious figure of a horse, beautifully drawn by the way, that is quite remarkable.

Two pictures by Raphaelli, one of the Champs Elysées, in gray effect, the only notes of color being furnished by the soldiers in the crowd, and a bit of exterior Boulevards, together with a canvas of two children by Renoir, complete the exhibition. The last is a particularly good example of this eccentric Frenchman's work.

To and Fro in New-York.

Ten years ago it had long been the custom to say that of tourists, foreigners, shoppers, and wage earners, something like 250,000 souls came here every day. Perhaps that estimate was too high at that time; certainly it is too low now. We know that about 130,000 persons cross the Brooklyn Bridge every day, and that about 100,000 railway passengers come and go over the tracks in the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations. Cut those figures in half, to represent the movement one way, and we have the sum of 115,000 daily visitors by those three gates alone.

We know that 500,000 passengers come here each year on foreign steamers—or 1,400 a day—but there are only 3,000 foreign steamers as against 1,700 domestic steamers, 14,000 sailing ships, 150 steam passenger boats, and 28 ferry lines—the last bringing the wage earners who work in New-York for the support of nearly 2,000,000 persons living in the immediate suburbs of the city. Of all who come by these routes there is no record whatsoever, and of 23 railways that empty their trade into this city, I have mentioned only the business of those terminating at two stations—the two very great stations.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Young People.

Polar Bears in Captivity.

In all stories of arctic travel, the extreme cold appeals so strongly to the imagination that the heat of the nightless Summer, in which the Eskimos strip themselves naked in their snowhouses, is often forgotten. The good health and long life of the polar bears in confinement in this country is less surprising than it at first appears, when this extraordinary range of arctic temperature is remembered. Moreover, the white bears are absolutely indifferent to fog and wet. Creatures that live and thrive on islands like Nova Zembla, where half their life is spent in frozen fog and semi-darkness, are little troubled by the London fog and damp of Regent's Park.

Mr. Weller's remark that it "was pleasant weather for those as were well wrapped up, as the polar bear remarked ven he was a-practicing his skating," applies to damp and wet, as well as cold, in the case of these semi-aquatic bears. They will plunge and roll in their bath with as much pleasure in pouring rain, or when the tank is full of clinking ice, as on a hot Summer day, and the only weather which seems to cause them discomfort is a hot August afternoon, when they pant and loll out their tongues like Newfoundland dogs.—The Spectator.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA SEASON

"Don Giovanni" Produced Last Night with a Fine Cast.

It requires a good deal of enthusiastic love for Mozart to enjoy a performance of "Don Giovanni," when drops will not come down and afterward will not go up, when ushers heave bouquets on the stage at the wrong time, when the lights execute a cancan in the middle of a serious duo, when the ballet cannot dance, and the stage manager is unacquainted with the original business of the ballroom scene, and with pretty nearly everything else he ought to know. The cast was excellent, and the work of the principal singers in most instances was full of interest. In some cases it arose to something beyond ordinary excellence, and touched true greatness. This was certainly true in regard to the admirable performances of M. Maurel and M. Edouard de Reszke, both of which had merits never surpassed on the local stage.

M. Maurel's Don Giovanni was notable for its histrionic rather than its vocal excellences. The noted baritone's voice displayed its weaknesses last night to great disadvantage in the passages requiring vigorous delivery, but in those calling for delicacy and finesse his singing was the perfection of dramatic art. As pure singing, it was perhaps not remarkable; but, as lyric expression, it was most commendable. It is hardly necessary to say that his conception of the part was correct, and that he conveyed it to the audience with an infinite variety of pose, gesture, and facial expression. M. Maurel is an accomplished actor, and, though it can fairly be said that he exposes his methods, yet it must be admitted that they are highly effective and full of interest.

M. Edouard de Reszke's Leporello is one of his great pictures. His composition of the character is that of a master, and there is not a single one of his marvelous variety of details that does not reveal itself as an organic part of his scheme. His "Madamina" last night was so full of unction, so devilish in its rejoicing over the records of Don Giovanni's wickedness, that it aroused the highest enthusiasm of the audience. And what a lesson in expressive singing it was! Indeed, throughout the opera his singing and acting were such as to call for nothing but the highest praise. The Don Ottavio of Signor Russitano, the Massetto of Signor Carbone, and the Commendatore of Signor Ebramoff were barely respectable, and therefore the less said about them the better.

Praise for the work of the women in the cast must be more moderate than that awarded to the two principal men. Mme. Nordica was earnest, conscientious, and intelligent as Donna Anna, but her singing lacked the tragic breadth required by the part. Mme. Eames sang Donna Elvira for the first time, and in a tentative, placid, and even listless manner. She has a good deal yet to learn about the significance of the rôle. Mlle. de Lussan was the Zerlina, and her work was so much better than her Carmen gave reason to expect that it made a comparatively favorably impression. She will not be remembered as one of the notable interpreters of the rôle, but it can fairly be said that she did nothing to mar the general effect of the performance, and her singing, while small in volume, was neat. The recitations were very properly accompanied by a piano, though the instrument was not always handled with discretion. The stage business of the ballroom scene was incorrect, as usual, the minuet being the only dance visible. The principal numbers of the opera evoked much applause, and several of them had to be repeated. Mozart's masterpiece displays a good deal of vitality in its second century on the stage.

Examinations for Critics.

That the critic is not infallible must be readily admitted, and he would be a brave man who could point out the model critic. There are, however, certain excrescences that should be removed, such as bias, jealousy, spite, blind prejudice, partiality, and the like. Really, the post of a brave and honest critic is a difficult one.

There is a rage for examinations in the present day, why not therefore institute one for the professional musical critic? Especially should this be the aim of the coming generation, with lofty aspirations to wield the pen of a monarch, sitting in judgment upon his elevated throne! "Registration" might also, perhaps, step in one day to advantage. The public critic should be in a position to present credentials that would give weight to his words. As it is, he is a self-constituted authority, arrogating to himself the right of praising or condemning his fellow-creature as the spirit moves, or outward influence dictates, all the while preserving his secret being; and this unknown quantity and its work are accepted by the million as being for the public good! And the newspapers are content to place musical matters in the hands of such, who, shielding themselves behind the editorial "we," let fly their arrows, often wounding the unknown, while generally lauding the already praised.

It is amusing to note how "critics," invariably speak of themselves as the "poor, persecuted lot," yet they hold tenaciously to their own constructed office, notwithstanding, and by no means do they give up their work as a bad job, a remedy easily accessible to them. The public is the true critic, after all; but if we are to have a section set apart to perform the function and to record their work in print, they must be properly equipped for their unpleasant (?) duty.—The Westminster Review.

Color in Architecture.

St. Paul's remains the grandest example of architectural color in London because Wren possessed the genius to use the one building material, namely, Portland stone, which, under the bleaching winds and sooty air of London, assumes unique qualities of color, qualities at once in harmony and contrast with the gray atmosphere of our city. Those parts of the stonework of the cathedral which have been subjected to the action of the wind have become blanched, and with so much color that Nathaniel Hawthorne mistook the stone for some kind of marble; but those parts of the stonework which have been protected either by the neighboring houses below, or by the projection of some cornice, molding, or other ornament above, have become black with soot.

It is the contrast between the bleached and darkened surfaces of the building which heightens the value of both, and produces an effect of architectural color not to be seen out of London. "Everything is fruit to me," a great philosopher has said, "which thy seasons bring, oh, Nature!" How well, and with what harmony, does she color the golden marbles of Pisa, under the Autumn sun; how well, indeed, and how faithfully to the characters of her city does she employ these terrible colors of white and black here in London.

In certain effects of light, when the bleached stonework of the south flank of the cathedral is seen against a leaden sky, only a little deeper in tone than that of the building itself, the effect is one of extraordinary, nay, almost unreal, beauty. And who that has seen it would be surprised were he to chance upon its description in the pages of Dante?—The Saturday Review.

Penalties for Careless Coachmen.

When an omnibus or a cab driver runs over a foot passenger in London streets, the possible loss of a license exercises a wholesome restraint. The private coachman and the driver of the tradesman's cart have far less compunction in teaching an old gentleman to get out of their way by running him down. At the worst, they are fined; not infrequently their fines are paid by a sympathizing employer. But no one pays a poor cabman's fines, and the loss of a license in addition means the loss of his means of a livlihood.

In Paris, we believe, the driver of a fiacre is generally allowed by the law to run over one bourgeois in the course of a year; in London, magistrates are less lenient. Moreover, the law makes an unfair and arbitrary distinction between the cabman's case and that of the unlicensed driver. The former is liable to be removed from the box for good and all; the driver of the cart may continue to urge on his wild career, though he destroy several citizens in the course of the year.—The Spectator.

CRUELTY OF THE CHINESE

Japanese Explanation of Rumors About Port Arthur Massacre.

REGENT OF COREA IN RETIREMENT

Discussions About the Indemnity Which Should Be Exacted by the Victors Indicate Moderate Demands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Little additional information concerning the reported massacre at Port Arthur, after the Japanese troops had entered that stronghold, is contained in the unofficial mail from Tokio delivered at the Japanese Legation here to-day.

One account of the battle says that, in an engagement at Suchiatun, just before Port Arthur fell, "the Chinese behaved with their usual brutality. The fury of the Japanese troops at the sight of the mutilated bodies was deep, and both officers and men swore to take vengeance for their unhappy comrades."

A telegram from Shanghai published in a Japanese newspaper says that the Japanese, to avenge the inhuman treatment by the Chinese to their prisoners, gave no quarter to the troops that marched from Foo-Chow to recapture Chin-Chow, but cut down the greater part of them. Four hundred Chinese encountered and virtually annihilated at Ma-Kwo-Ling are said to have been fugitives from Port Arthur. The fugitives encountered a battalion of Japanese in a narrow pass. The Chinese fancied that their only chance of escape lay in fighting, and the result was heavy slaughter.

The Japan Mail, an English newspaper published in Yokohama, credits the stories of massacre in this paragraph:

"From Shanghai telegrams are being circulated broadcast to the effect that the Japanese troops exhibited a merciless disposition at Port Arthur, and that the killing of Chinese took place on an unnecessary scale. We think it very probable. Soldiers are human beings after all. When they learn that two of their countrymen have had their bones crushed and been roasted alive by the Chinese; when they see the awful mutilated remains of their comrades killed or wounded in battle, small wonder if they set their teeth when next they meet the foe and kill as long as muscle and thew hold out. We know what our own troops did in India. The Japanes, indeed, are so keenly watched and criticised that they must be denied, as far as possible, the luxury of revenge, but Mulvaney's story of the men that had 'seen their dead' applies to Japanese as well as to British soldiers. Which of us could hold his hand under the circumstances?"

The taking of Port Arthur has been celebrated in patriotic fashion all over Japan. Schoolboys have paraded in nearly every town and hamlet of the empire.

American settlers at Yokohama also participated in the festivities. They formed in procession, carrying a Japanese naval flag and the Stars and Stripes, and marched about the town to the music of a fiddle and an accordion, cheering with true American enthusiasm.

In an interview Commissioner Detring told something of his unsuccessful mission. He said he had come to Japan as an envoy to bring about the restoration of peace to the Orient, under instructions from the Pekin Court, due to the joint desire of the court and Viceroy Li Hung Chang. China, he said, did not desire to fight with Japan, but was simply anxious to restore peace. Mr. Detring said he had a letter proving him to be an envoy, but he would not say whether it was from the Emperor or from the Chinese Government. Inquiries as to the contents of the letter were met by a reference to the Japanese authorities.

On the date of the advices, Dec. 1, the question as to the conditions of peace was a principal topic of conversation and discussion, particularly at Hiroshima, where the Japanese Court is temporarily established. A suggestion of one Japanese newspaper that, among other things, an indemnity of $500,000,000 in gold should be demanded, and that the money thus realized should be used for introducing a gold standard into Japan, has not obtained any considerable support from other journals. Some persons suggest the cession of Formosa; some the cession of three provinces, Kirin, Shinking, and Chili, and a few others advocate the absorption of the better half of the Chinese Empire. Various as are the opinions of the Japanese on the subject, most persons seem agreed that the possession by Japan of Formosa and the Liaô-Tung Peninsula is imperatively necessary for the maintenance of permanent peace in the East.

It is asserted, with some degree of positiveness, that the events of the war may necessitate the cession of even more territory than here mentioned, but in all probability the Japanese demands will not be more moderate than the basis mentioned.

The Tai-Won-Kun, father of the Corean King, and regent of Corea, is reported to have retired into private life. This has probably been followed by the restoration of the King to real power. Events in Corea have been rather uninteresting, with the exception of an insurrection at the City of Kwang-Ju. Tens of thousands of the population rose and beseiged the citadel where some 700 officials were quartered. It was not a violent attack, but rather a kind of investment, for the people that flocked around the castle cut off the supply of daily necessaries, seeking to coerce the inmates by that expedient. The officials, although driven to the verge of starvation, took no active measures, but simply waited for the mob to disperse. Twenty Japanese soldiers from Seoul drove off the rabble. The rising was not of a wanton character. It was due entirely to the intolerable exactions practiced by the local officials for years.

THREATENED COREAN EXODUS.

Thousands Emigrate from the Peninsula to Russian Territory.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News says that Weber, a Russian agent in Corea, reports the emigration of Coreans by the thousand from the peninsula to Russian territory. Hundreds cross the border every day. Weber asserts that the exodus of the whole Corean population is threatened.

AMERICAN VICE CONSUL ARRESTED

Compelled to Pay a Fine for an Assault in Colon.

PANAMA, Dec. 31.—The Star and Herald says: "The American Vice Consul at Colon was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault. The prisoner had an immediate hearing, the result of which was that he was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five days and was also required to furnish a bond to keep the peace for six months. The sentence was, however, commuted to the payment of a fine."

Richard C. Wintersmith of Kentucky was appointed United States Vice Consul at Colon June 4 last.

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Whole Population of Towns and Villages Camp in the Fields.

ROME, Dec. 31.—Earthquakes were felt to-day in Southern Italy and Northern Sicily. Although not violent enough to damage property, they increased the panic. The whole population of several towns and villages camp in the fields to-night.

AGITATION AGAINST TURKEY.

Charges of an Armenian Delegate and of Congregational Ministers.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—One of the Armenian delegates to the conference held at Chester on Saturday on the subject of the Armenian outrages said, in the course of an interview, to-day:

"Our deadliest enemy is the traditional policy of the British Foreign Office, which is now assisting Turkey to evade exposure by assenting to the imposture of a Turkish commission to inquire into the atrocities, when documents from the Consuls in Turkey giving details of the outrages are in the possession of Lord Kimberly.

"The Foreign Office has concealed during the past four years records which laid bare a conspiracy with the Porte against the Armenians. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to the Christian Government of England."

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The Congregational ministers of Chicago to-day discussed the interference by the Turkish Government with the mail of Congregational ministers in that country, and resolved to petition Secretary of State Gresham to call the attention of the Porte to the acts of the Turkish postal officers.

Dr. E. F. Williams of the Congregational Church said he had abundant evidence of the opening of the mails of several of its ministers, and of the using of the information contained in the letters to the injury of the writers.

By a vociferous "Aye," Dr. Williams was instructed to draw up a formal protest, to be signed by the officers of the Congregational Ministers' Union, to be forwarded to Secretary of State Gresham.

MANY MEXICANS DUPED.

A Right to Sell an Alleged Patent Sold to Different Persons.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Dec. 31.—James D. Lewis, who claimed to be a New-York inventor, arrived here a few weeks ago, and complaints have been made to the authorities that he victimized a number of prominent business men out of large amounts of money on a bogus patent right scheme. He is alleged to have sold the rights to sell an alleged patent mining machine in Mexico to fourteen different parties here, receiving from each $5,000. It has been discovered that Lewis has no interest or claim in the machine, and that he has worked the same game in other parts of the republic. He is a man of good appearance, and speaks the Spanish language fluently. It is believed that he is an old offender, who has served several terms in this and South American countries for working similar swindling games during the last few years.

HIGH HONORS FROM THE POPE.

Russian Envoy Decorated and Paris Exhibition Authorized.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Pope has decorated Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, the Russian Ambassador, at Vienna, with the Order of Christ. This is the highest of all the orders in the gift of the Pontiff.

His Holiness has also authorized the establishment of a Catholic section in the Paris exposition which it is proposed to hold in 1900, for the exhibition of all objects sent by the various Catholic missions throughout the world.

Commissioner to Chicago Honored.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—George Newnes, member of the House of Commons for the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire, has been created a Baron, and Dr. A. C. MacKenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, has been knighted, in recognition of the services rendered by him as one of the British Commissioners to the Chicago Columbian Exposition. Walter H. Harris has been made a C. M. G., (Companion of St. Michael and St. George.)

Mild Protest of the Pope.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Pope has addressed to Vienna a note of moderate protest against the Hungarian religious bills recently signed by the Emperor. He will take no further steps.

He is strongly opposed to the violent utterances of the clerical journals in Hungary.

Italian Wines in This Country.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Government has decided to attach to the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New-York a Commissioner charged with the duty of promoting the importation of Italian wines into the United States.

Dominion's Premier to be Honored.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is announced that on New Year's Day the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the new Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, will be made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Churchill Gaining Strength.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Lord Randolph Churchill was reported at midnight as gaining strength. Unless special cause arise, no more bulletins will be issued before Wednesday.

Convening of the Landtag.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Reichsanzeiger announces that the Landtag will be convened Jan. 15.

Clevelanders on an "Art Pilgrimage."

Nearly forty persons left Cleveland, Ohio, last week on what they call an "art pilgrimage," with a view of visiting Washington, Baltimore, New-York, Boston, and other cities, taking in the museums, art galleries, and such exhibitions of pictures as may be available.

After having "done" Washington and Baltimore they arrived in this city yesterday, and will inspect the Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum, the Lenox Library, and other public and private galleries. Mr. Butler, President of the Fine Arts Society, has invited them to visit the Inness collection at the Fifty-seventh Street galleries, and they will attend in a body.

Among the visitors are John C. Covert, President of the Art Association of Ohio and editor of The Cleveland Leader; Charles H. Ault, Col Rice, and other gentlemen and a number of prominent Cleveland ladies.

Some of them are connected with the project of the museum to be built in Cleveland. The coming art exhibition in that city will have from New-York men nearly 150 canvases.

Mr. Turner Seeks Vindication.

Mr. G. W. Turner sent this telegram to Governor-elect Morton yesterday:

I request that you withhold my commission as a member of your staff until the proofs of the mendacity of the lying publications concerning me shall be formally filed. G. W. TURNER.

Mr. Turner will file his proofs in a few days.

A Privilege for the Astors.

The Aldermanic resolution giving permission for the construction of great vaults under the sidewalks and a portion of the streets at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where the new Astor Hotel is to be built, has been signed by Mayor Gilroy.

Shot by an Alderman.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 31.—Martin McGrath shot and instantly killed James Ruhing in the saloon of the former last night. McGrath is Alderman from the Third Ward and ex-member of the city Fire Department. It is alleged McGrath shot Ruhing to protect his own brother.

FISH STILL THE LEADER

In Advance of All Competitors for the tle Speakership.

AINSWORTH REMAINS A CANDIDATE

O'Grady Withdraws, Turning Over All His Votes to Fish—Malby Accused of Acting in Bad Faith.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Having recovered from the fright of last night's disaster, the candidates for the Speakership of the Assembly resumed the contest this morning with all the activity and energy at their disposal. Yesterday their headquarters were at the Delavan House. To-day Mr. Fish of Putnam had possession of the ladies' parlors at the Stanwix, and Mr. Malby had parlors at the Kenmore.

Two other candidates came to town, James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester and Danforth E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, but neither opened headquarters. In fact, Mr. O'Grady closed his canvass half an hour after he got here. He went to Mr. Fish and said: "I am convinced I have no show. I believe you are to be the next Speaker. Whatever strength I possess I pledge to you. Personally, I ask nothing for myself, but I hope you will take good care of my colleagues from Monroe."

Every one conversant with the campaign, Col. Fish included, had expected that at the proper time Mr. O'Grady would make this declaration. The Malby contingent claimed not to be surprised over it.

"We always included Monroe in the Fish estimate," they said.

This occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock to-night the Fish forces made a drive at the Ainsworth contingent. Ainsworth, like O'Grady, had opened no headquarters, but Ainsworth refused to surrender. He and Fish were brought together late in the evening, and the latter inquired why the Sandy Creek statesman should continue in the field when success was out of the question.

"Because," said Ainsworth, "I went into this fight in good faith. Two years ago Mr. Malby was made leader on the floor by my assistance. Last year he was elected Speaker because my friends voted for him at your expense. He then promised me he would support me for Speaker for this year. I was surprised and mortified and disgusted when I found he aspired to be Speaker again. For three years I have pulled his chestnuts out of the fire for him. It is about time he did something for me. I will not retire from the contest, nor will I give any strength to Mr. Fish."

These developments set the politicians to guessing. The situation was summed up in this way: "Fish is to be Speaker and Ainsworth, not Malby, is to be leader on the floor."

But Mr. Ainsworth's friends went further than this. They claimed to control the balance of power in the caucus between Fish and Malby. "Neither Fish nor Malby can be elected," they said, "and Ainsworth is to be the choice of the caucus and the next Speaker."

What hurt the chances of Speaker Malby above all other considerations was the irritability and ugliness displayed by his friends. This was provoked in a perfectly natural manner.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee, who came to town in connection with the Adirondack land grant that the Delaware and Hudson Railway was trying to obtain from the Forestry Commission and the Land Board, became the object of much curiosity and speculation, particularly after he had paid his respects to Messrs. Malby and Fish. But Mr. Hackett contended that he was not at all interested in the Speakership fight. "I am just as disinterested as Mr. Platt," he said; "for the first time in my life I am on the fence, and I do not like it. I feel as if I ought to be urging the chances of some good man. You will never find me in such a position again."

"Isn't Mr. Platt favoring Mr. Fish?" he was asked.

"I have every reason to know," said Mr. Hackett, "that Mr. Platt is pursuing a policy of absolute non-interference, and I am with him."

There was no disguising the fact that the Malby people were in a condition bordering upon open rebellion during the day. They uttered loud, deep, and bitter imprecations against Thomas C. Platt for his refusal to come out in favor of the St. Lawrence County candidate. A month ago they were willing that he should pursue a policy of indifference, but their attitude to-day clearly indicated that they were disconcerted—a sure indication of lost ground and often of defeat. What added to their discontent was the disposition on the part of the Fish people to take the rash bets that had been put out last night by the Malby forces. For instance, Henry G. Burleigh, the Bounding Elk of Whitehall, had offered to bet $1,000 even on Malby. To-day ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn ran against Burleigh in Stanwix Hall and offered to cover the bet. Burleigh laughed it off and disappeared. He had not returned up to midnight.

Assemblyman Friday of Brooklyn last night had money to bet on Malby. To-day State Committeeman Robert M. Johnson offered to cover the bets, but Friday declined to put money up.

During the day all the incoming Senators dropped into the headquarters of the two condidates, but few would express an opinion as to the outlook.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER OF THE HOUSE

Governor-elect Morton's Unostentatious Arrival in Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The retiring staff of Gov. Flower and the incoming staff of Gov. Morton all came to town to-day, and were embarrassed to find quarters. All had engaged rooms at the Delavan House, and the destruction of that hostelry and the influx of visitors from all parts of the State for Gov. Morton's inauguration, had filled the Stanwix and the Kenmore to overflowing. Private houses were invaded as a last resort.

All through the day distinguished leaders of both parties drifted into town. All deplored the loss of the Delavan at this particular time, and many were the doleful predictions uttered as to the effect upon to-morrow's inauguration.

Senator Hill came to town early in the afternoon. He had no hesitancy in saying to Democratic members of Assembly that, in his judgment, the only available member to lead the minority on the floor of the Assembly was John B. Stanchfield, his former partner, once District Attorney of Chemung, and for six years Mayor of Elmira. It was claimed that Samuel J. Foley of New-York was out of the fight, and that Senator Hill's influence was powerful enough to strip John A. Hennessy of Kings of a majority of the thirteen votes that had been pledged to him. Some of the Democratic members were disposed to resent what they stigmatised as the "interference" of Senator Hill in what, after all, was but a small fight. Hennessy himself asserted that he would control the Democratic caucus handily, if no outside pressure were introduced.

Governor-elect Morton came to town in a manner so democratic that Thomas Jefferson's horseback inauguration episode pales into insignificance. Gov. Morton, Mrs. Morton, their five daughters, half a dozen women relatives, and a platoon of maids and servants, arrived a few minutes before 1 o'clock on one of the slowest accommodation trains that runs between New-York and Albany. The general expectation was that a Governor worth $10,000,000 would charter a private car, or that the New-York Central would place one at his disposal. The train that brought the Governor-elect to Albany had no Wagner car. The party traveled in an old and grimy coach. Custom has dictated that whenever a Governor comes to town the junior member of his staff, or his military secretary, shall meet him. To-day no aide or any member of his staff was at the station. Gov. Morton in an abstracted manner stepped off the train on the side opposite to the station.

Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin was with him. It remained for Mrs. Morton to pilot him across the half-dozen tracks to the "exit" door. A switching engine nearly ran the party down, but Mrs. Morton touched the Governor's arm and detained him until the momentary danger was passed. Upon reaching the street the only conveyances to be found were a two-seated sleigh and a coupé. Several of the women were bundled in, while Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, who wore very light shoes and no rubbers, went plodding through the snow to procure additional accommodations for the new Governor's numerous retinue. The party dined at the Kenmore, and was then driven in sleighs to the Executive Mansion.

READY FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Assembly Chamber Decorated in an Elaborate Style.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Arrangements are completed for the Governor's inauguration in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow. The chamber was never more handsomely decorated than it is to-day. Over the top of the Speaker's desk in the Chamber, and extending out into the well nearly to the stenographer's desk, a platform has been built, and this and the entire wall of the Chamber have been completely covered with red, white, and blue. Extending along the balustrade of the ladies' gallery is drapery of American flags, festooned over each other so as to carry out the idea of a painting.

The two heavy pillars, one on each side of the Speaker's desk, have been covered with flags, stretched from the ceiling to the bases. All around the carvings on the granite at the sides of the platform are arranged flags in a manner very pleasing to the eye. Above the space on the platform where the Secretary of State will administer the oath of office to Mr. Morton is suspended a large red, white, and blue star.

Every member of Governor-elect Morton's staff is in town and quartered at the Kenmore, including the new Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Benjamin Flagler, brother to the talented Chief of Ordnance of the regular army, Gen. Daniel W. Flagler. Howard Carroll, the new Chief of Artillery, who has been presented by admiring friends with equipment and paraphernalia sufficient to fit out half a dozen Governors' staffs, was in doubt to-night which one of a dozen swords he would wear to-morrow.

To-night the new staff met at the Kenmore. Gen. McAlpine was elected President. Gen. B. M. Whitlock, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who was reappointed by Gov. Morton, becomes the senior Brigadier, and will take rank next to the Adjutant General. The Military Secretary, Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., is the Junior Aide.

GOV. FLOWER GIVES A DINNER.

To be the Recipient of a Banquet in This City Given by His Staff.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The sociable part of the Winter in this city was begun to-night, when Gov. Flower gave a farewell dinner to his staff at the Kenmore. Every member reported in evening dress, except Gen. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, who was taken ill half an hour after his arrival at the Stanwix. Adjt. Gen. McGrath, wearing the golden twenty-five years' service medal around his neck; the new Inspector General, Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of Buffalo, and the new Engineer in Chief, Martin Schenck of Greenbush, met the Governor for the first and last time ceremoniously. The staff had contemplated a dinner to Gov. Flower at the Waldorf, in New-York, on Dec. 20, but the death of Gen. Porter deferred it.

The menu as prepared is one of the most elaborate ever seen in New-York City, and each card cost $20. In addition to this simple matter, the cost per plate was fixed at $3. It is likely that the dinner will take place some time during January, the date to be fixed by Gov. Flower. The Chairman of the Dinner Committee is Col. Thomas E. Sloan of New-York.

To Attend the Inauguration.

Members of the Logan Club of Brooklyn and their friends went to Albany on a special train last night, to attend the inauguration of Gov. Morton.

The Opthalmoscope.

To the oculist Prof. Von Helmholtz gave the ophthalmoscope, and thus made it possible to investigate the conditions of the inmost recesses of the living eye. If the eye be illuminated a portion of the light returns from the hinder surface, is brought to a focus by the lenses of the eye itself, and forms an image of the retina in external space. To see this was no easy matter. If the patient's eye were focused on a luminous object the image would coincide with the source of light, and, even if otherwise visible, would be lost in the glare. If he looked elsewhere the image would move, but, inasmuch as the lenses cannot be adjusted to the clear vision of any object nearer than about ten inches, that is the minimum distance from the eye at which it can form the image of its own retina. To see this clearly an observer without appliances must place himself at least ten inches from the image—that is, at twenty inches from the patient. At that distance the view would be so limited that no result could be obtained.

Von Helmholtz, however, convinced himself that, if these difficulties could be overcome, the image of a brightly-illuminated retina could be seen. He made the observations through a small hole in the centre of a mirror, which reflected light into the eye under examination. Then by means of a lens he shifted the position of the image backward until the relative positions of the observer and the patient were such that, according to calculation, the retina should be visible.

Again and again he tried and failed, but was convinced of the validity of the theory, and at last the experiment succeeded. From that time the oculist has been able to look into the darkness of the pupil and to see through the gloom the point of entry of the optic nerve and the delicate network of blood vessels by which it is surrounded.—The Fortnightly Review.

Ex-Senator Cullen Dying.

The condition of ex-Senator J. J. Cullen of 219 East Thirty-ninth Street was reported worse last night. His physicians stated that his death was only the question of a few hours.

Capt. Schmittberger on Duty.

Capt. Max Schmittberger reported for duty at the West Thirtieth Street Station last evening at 6 o'clock.

New-York Life's Satisfactory Year.

New Year's Day brings a highly-satisfactory retrospect for the New-York Life Insurance Company, of which John A. McCall is President.

Notwithstanding the financial depression, the New-York Life is able to announce that the actual new business for 1893 exceeded 80,000 policies, amounting to more than $900,000,000.

This does not include old policies revived, paid-up insurance granted on old policies surrendered, or the excess portion on installment policies over the sum payable if discounted immediately at death.

The company announces elsewhere, in the advertising columns, that the full statement for 1893 will be published on or before Jan. 15.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

English Melodrama Well Mounted and Well Acted at Palmer's.

J. H. STODDART IN SIGHT AGAIN

"The Fatal Card" Is an Average Adelphi Play, with Some Striking Situations, and It May Run.

"The Fatal Card," a melodrama written for the London Adelphi, by Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stephenson, and still current in that home of English melodrama, though it was produced some months ago, has been brought across the Atlantic, and was placed on view at Palmer's last night. It drew a crowded audience, and it held the attention of all present closely and long, for the tin horns and steam whistles were beginning to blow for the advent of 1895 when the people left the theatre. There was plenty of applause—some for the play, which is as good as the average of its kind, not quite as true to human nature as "The Prodigal Daughter," and much truer than "The Cotton King"; some for the acting, which, in the cases of those excellent artists J. H. Stoddart and W. J. Ferguson, was far above the average, and was generally competent and effective, and much for the scenery, which was altogether admirable. Ernest Gros and E. G. Unitt are the painters, and the mechanical devices of Mr. Dorrington and light effects of Mr. Driscoll greatly enhanced the effect of their painting.

All melodrama is reminiscent nowadays. "The Fatal Card" reminds habitual theatregoers of "Henry Dunbar" and "Jim, the Penman," with a dash of "The Danites" in Act I., and a strong hint of recent dynamite-bomb plays in the last act. But the old situations are cleverly put together. In one act the stage is set to show two offices in one building, with the hall and staircase between them. The spectator sees robbery and murder committed in one of the offices, and also incidents that lead to the false accusation of the murdered man's son. A chain of circumstantial evidence is forged against the innocent man. Little use is thereafter made of it. The accumulation is a mere trick of stagecraft, but the succession of scenes is very effective.

In a later scene the real murderer, or the instigator of the robbery which led to the murder, has the innocent man in his power, bound and helpless. He winds up an "infernal machine," and while it loudly ticks, informs his victim that it will explode in five minutes, and politely bids him goodbye. Then the rascal discovers that his victim once saved him from lynchers in Colorado, whereupon he unbinds him. But the fair heroine rushes on the stage, the machine still ticks, ticks, ticks, and the five minutes have nearly expired. The bold hero grasps the machine and throws it out of the window. On its way out it explodes, destroying the house and killing the magnanimous rascal—but the hero and heroine are saved.

For comic relief May Robson in a new "make-up" as an elderly poetical spinster, goes canoeing, and returns after a trip to the bottom of the Thames soaking wet, without her false "front" and false teeth, and pink-and-white complexion. And there is a comic love scene that faintly suggests the amorous swimming match in "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," for the gentleman has just been swimming, and is prepared to go again, though the lady is not dressed for the bath. These incidents had the desired effect last night.

W. H. Thompson, as the new Dunbar-Ralston, had a rôle that the late J. W. Wallack, Jr., would have reveled in. Mr. Thompson's portrayal was picturesque and well thought out. He was excellent as the condemned outlaw of the Rocky Mountains, and as the London "broker" who stole bonds for a living, he presented a striking resemblence to some of the portraits of Edison. His acting was not continuously effective. Amy Busby was overweighted by a rôle that the skill of Agnes Booth might make highly effective. Mr. Ratcliffe was vigorous and satisfactory as the hero, and Mr. Roberts quite at home in his comedy character, but the superbly-finished portrait of a cold-hearted, calculating old man of affairs, whose awakening to his own unworthiness came just before his violent death, contributed by Stoddart, and the impersonation of a cowardly, vindictive scoundrel, by Ferguson, were the noteworthy things of the night.

Gerald Austen	E. J. Ratcliffe
Marrable	W. H. Thompson
Jim Dixon	W. J. Ferguson
Harry Burgess	R. A. Roberts
Terence O'Flynn	J. O. Barrows
A. K. Austen	J. H. Stoddart
Harry Curtis	H. A. Moray
Sulky Smith	John Benson
Hiram Webster	Emmet King
Cyrus Wackford	E. W. Lawlor
Margaret Marrable	Amy Busby
Mercedes	Adrienne Dalrulles
Cecile Austen	Agnes Miller
Penelope Austen	May Robson
Kate	Georgia Busby
Servant	Edith Atholstone

"The Old Homestead" Again.

Denman Thompson, supported by his well-known company, appeared at the Star Theatre last evening in "The Old Homstead." The frequent applause and the close interest in the performance showed that Uncle Joshua Whitcomb, Cy. Prime, and the homely scenes of country life have as firm a place as ever in the affections of the people. There was a large audience. The balcony and gallery were crowded, and nearly every seat on the floor was occupied. Mr. Thompson was called before the curtain at the end of the second act.

The scenery is new, and some very striking effects are produced. The storm scene at the end of the first act was especially effective. The farmyard and the kitchen in the old homestead were, perhaps, more real looking than ever. The scenery was not in perfect working order last evening, so that long waits were caused between the acts.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

De Wolf Hopper, accompanied by Edna Wallace Hopper, Jennie Goldthwaite, Bertha Walzinger, and Cyril Scott, began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre last evening, in "Dr. Syntax," which had a long run in New-York, early in the season. It is the best medium Mr. Hopper has yet secured for the display of his broad and grotesque humor, and the piece is capitally performed in every part.

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Mr. W. H. Crane is at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre this week, and his play is "The Pacific Mail," Paul Potter's clever adaptation of "The Overland Route," which was so successful in New-York. No play at the Park has ever had a showier or richer setting, the three scenes being models of their kind, and the acting of Mr. Crane and his company is beyond cavil.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Tony Pastor's.—New-Year's Eve is always a great occasion at Tony Pastor's, and last night was no exception to the established rule. A large audience enjoyed a fine vaudeville bill, and applauded its favorites vigorously. Maggie Cline still holds her own in popular favor, and she could not satisfy the audience in responding to encores for her new song, "Nothing's Too Good for the Irish." She might have been singing it now, had she continued to yield to the demands of her admirers. Mlle. Fougère made her début before a Pastor audience, and was rapturously received. The rest of the entertainment was furnished by Haines and Pettingill, Patrick J. Richie, the Fortesque sisters, Letta and Wally West, on the bicycle, Kitty Nolan, the Irish ballad singer; Hilton, the human fly wheel, and the genial Tony Pastor himself, who was overwhelmed with good wishes for the New Year by his enthusiastic patrons.

—Proctor's Theatre.—There is a great holiday bill at Proctor's. Tiny Princess Paulina, the eight-and-a-half-pound young woman of eighteen years, entertains crowds of curious people with her droll little monologue of dancing, posing, and gymnastics. Popular Susie Kirwin sings and acts vivaciously in the operetta, "The Laundry Girl." "Alone" and "First Love" are artistic additions to the living pictures. The three Millettes, just from South America, perform reckless gymnastic feats; Lew Hawkins, the minstrel comedian, has funny songs and sayings, and the long list also includes Whitman and Davis, in the travesty on "Blue Jeans"; Mlle. Ceballos, on the balancing trapeze; Belle Clifton, skipping rope dancer; Aida Armour, male impersonator, and Tony Ryan, the mild musician. To accommodate the holiday throngs the theatre will open at 9 A. M. to-day.

—Koster & Bial's.—The four Diers, from the Casino, in Paris, made their first appearance at Koster & Bial's last night, as did the Mayos, eccentric skaters, and Mlle. Blanche de Berzsenyi. All the new-comers were heartily welcomed and encouraged by liberal applause. Other artists in the vaudeville show this week are Paul Cinquevalli, the juggler; the Rossow brothers, lilliputian athletes; Amelia Glover, the American dancer; M. and Mme. Bruet-Riviere, Ivan Tschernoff and his trained dogs, Eugenie Pteresecu, and Flora Irwin. The Living Pictures are also a prominent feature of the entertainment.

—Grand Opera House.—This week's play at the Grand Opera House is "Irish Inspiration," one of Howard P. Taylor's pieces. It was put together for an actor named Barry O'Neil, not well known here, though not unknown, and a performer of sufficient skill to secure great popularity on the west side in time. Mr. O'Niell sings well, and is equal to the demands the play makes on his dramatic talent.

—American Theatre.—Wilson Barrett appeared as Othello last evening, and this afternoon and to-night he will act Dan Myerea in "Ben My Chree," a dramatization of Hall Caine's best work, "The Deemster." Both of these impersonations are well known here.

—Harlem Opera House.—The droll Lilliputians and their grown-up supporting troupe, including a good ballet, are at Mr. Hammerstein's Opera House this week, appearing in their newest piece, called "Humpty Dumpty Up to Date," which is lively and entertaining.

—Eden Musée.—The pretty pantomime called "The Dresden Shepherdess" is still on view at the Eden Musée, where visitors also have "crowned heads" in wax, a chamber of horrors, and concerts by Gabor's Gypsy Band to entertain them.

Rembrandt and Art.

In 1634 Rembrandt married Saskia van Uylenburgh, not a vulgar peasant girl as earlier biographers have asserted, but the orphan daughter of a Frisian lawyer of good social position and considerable wealth. Their married life, though short—for Saskia died in 1642—seems to have been a very happy one. Of the portraits and studies of his charming wife we shall speak later on; there is one touching peculiarity which distinguishes them, as also the studies and portraits of himself, executed during their brief married life.

She is always gayly, in some instances richly, dressed, while his own figure is clothed in picturesque garb, with velvet hat and a drooping feather, as if too joyous and contented to recognize a care. Not until six years after her death does his own portrait again appear, and then he represents himself in plain burgher dress with high, narrow-brimmed hat. The poetry of his life was gone.

The world had gone hard with him; always generous even reckless, in his expenditure, he was already heavily in debt. At his wife's death, trustees had to interfere to save the share of her property which their only surviving child, Titus, should inherit; and in the end, matters reached such a crisis that his whole effects were seized. So complete was his ruin, that the inventory, still preserved, of the contents of his house, to be submitted for sale for the benefit of his creditors, includes, with other works of art, not only a rich collection of pictures, of drawings, of prints, both by his own and by the hand of various Italian and other masters, of statuary and armor, but even the chairs and cupboards in the kitchen, and "Linen—then at the washerwoman's" (Lijnwaet, 't welck geseyt op de bleeck to zijn.)

For the incidents of his later life, so far as they are known—of his connection with Hendrickje, of his residence, as discovered by Vosmaer, in a house in the Rosengracht, and of the death of Titus—we must refer to M. Michel. In the "Doodboek" of the Wester Kerk in Amsterdam is found this entry: "Tuesday, 8th October, 1669. Rembrandt van Rijn, painter, of the Rosengracht opposite the Doolhof, leaving two children."—The Quarterly Review.

Carrying Burdens, China.

I should explain that I am up country, 150 miles from the nearest treaty port, (Swatow,) and that my harness is "made in China," principally from bits of string. Then half an hour of waiting while Ah Nyi fills himself with rice as you stoke an engine for a long run, measuring out the amount of fuel necessary and methodically packing it away, actuated apparently by a sense of duty rather than by appetite. This done, he proceeds to strap my impedimenta to the ends of his kandur, (carrying stick,) slips his shoulders underneath, and we are off. Alas! not so soon in a land of delays.

After three paces he stops. It seems that the basket at one end of the kandur outweighs the guns at the other by some pounds, so, after tentatively lifting his burden once or twice, he retires, to return with a skein of fibre. Then, sitting down, he bares his thigh, and on it rolls a dozen threads together into a string, with which he ties a blanket and a pair of shoes to the lighter end of the burden and makes the balance true.

He is provokingly deliberate in his movements, but he is right. He has to carry fifty pounds for thirty miles before nightfall, and a very little irregularity in the spring of his burden will pull him out of his stride.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Giving the Sultan His Titles.

Whenever the name of the Sultan is mentioned, it is after the manner of the following passage, which I translate literally from a Turkish paper before me:

To-day our paper reaches the thirteenth year of its existence; and we celebrate this anniversary in the reign of the finest pearl of the age, and the esteemed centre of the universe; at whose grand portal stand the camels of justice and mercy, and to whom the eyes of the kings and the people in the West have been drawn; the rulers there finding an example of political prowess and the classes a model of mercy and kindness; it is our Lord and Master, the Sultan of the two Shores and the High King (Khakan) of the two Seas; the crown of ages, and the pride of all countries, the greatest of all Khalifs; the Shadow of God on Earth; the successor of the Apostle of the Lord of the Universe, the Victorious Conqueror (Al-Ghâzi) Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan; may God protect his Kingdom and place his glory above the Sun and Moon, and may the Lord supply all the world with the goodness which proceeds from his Holy Majesty's good intentions.—The Nineteenth Century.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John C. Bancroft of Boston is at the Brevoort.

—Col. George C. Gorham of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Senator C. P. Vedder of Ellicottville, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Edward J. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to England, is at the Clarendon.

—Gen. William J. Palmer of Colorado and John Russell Young of Philadelphia are at the Buckingham.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:20 A. M.—507 West End Avenue; John Lefoy Brower; no damage.
10:20 A. M.—153 Forsyth Street; Adolph Weiseman; tenement; no damage.
10:45 A. M.—54 Cliff Street; Edward J. Byrne; office; no damage.
11:20 A. M.—9½ Essex Street; Morris Cohn; tenement; damage slight.
11:25 A. M.—141 Division Street; Louis Getwitz; grocery; damage, $200.
11:45 A. M.—412 West Thirty-ninth Street; Louise Ford, flat; damage, $400.
2:15 P. M.—2,064 Seventh Avenue; Thomas Loughran; damage slight.
4:30 P. M.—21 Beekman Street; L. S. Davidson; damage, $200.
7:15 P. M.—108 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Bernard Topleck, damage, $150.
7:20 P. M.—197 South Fifth Avenue; James Loughlin; damage, $200.
7:50 P. M.—823 Elton Avenue; James K. Nieorn; damage, $50.
8:30 P. M.—74 East Eighth Street; Schilling Hall; damage, $100.
8:50 P. M.—115 East Ninety-fifth Street; John J. McNally; damage, $50.
9 P. M.—210 Elm Street; Angelo Benolfo; damage trifling.

RUBINSTEIN—AN IMPRESSION.

Where Piccadilly's torrent meets a weir
By crowded portals in the sultry air,
Once moving with the stream, my eyes met there
A Sphinx-like countenance, prophetic, rare,
'Twas strange amid so much
Of life to ask what touch
Had printed on those lips the look they bear.

The head was held erect, impassive, wise;
The witness unto grief was in the eyes,
Withdrawn from sense, twin, dumb, g

DISHES FOR THE MILLION

Good Things to Tempt Hungry Men at Hotels and Clubs.

ELABORATE MENUS FOR NEW YEAR'S

Chefs Vie with One Another in Preparing Palatable Dainties—Rivalry in Eggnogg—Some of the Bills.

There is only one way for a man with ordinary powers of digestion to sustain a healthy appetite for dinner to-day, and that is to remain at home.

If he ventures out, no matter how well fortified with the usual New Year resolutions, he must combat the concentrated efforts of competent cooks for every club and every café in town. There is no escape.

On New Year's day, of all days in the year, it appears to be the single ambition of everybody to make everybody else eat or drink more than is good for him. To-day the American free lunch reaches its meridian, not only in the saloon, where hungry men without a penny struggle for the use of a common fork and spoon, but in the big hotels and the exclusive clubs, where chefs who draw larger salaries than Congressmen strive to outdo one another in concocting something new and palatable.

Civilized man cannot live without civilized cooks; and a cook who knows his business can command a higher salary in New-York to-day than a man who is equipped to take the Chair of Languages or Literature in a college. To say nothing of rich men in private life who pay competent cooks astonishing sums to manage their kitchens, there are at least five hotels and restaurants in this city where chief cooks draw a salary of $6,000 a year, with perquisites that will easily net $10,000 a year more. In most of the first-class hotels and restaurants the head cook is the most expensive and most dictatorial man on the pay roll.

It is a matter of record that Willie K. Vanderbilt was unable to keep a famous French cook on this side of the Atlantic at a salary of $12,000 a year, because most of his dishes were sent back from the dining room untasted.

The Metropolitan Club has just imported another famous Parisian cook—Emil Roufort. His menu for to-day, which is the first that the club members have had an opportunity to enjoy in their new marble clubhouse is very simple. He has prepared some gelatine of chicken, aspic of grouse and partridge, boiled Virginia ham, lobster salad, and lobster mayonnaise. As no man who lives within fifty miles of New-York can get inside the clubhouse unless he is a member, only a few persons will be privileged to pass an opinion on the capabilities of Chef Roufort. But the chief steward of the club, Walter Worthy, has prepared egg nogg for 100, with the following ingredients:

Six bottles of brandy, four bottles of Jamaica rum, one bottle of chartreuse, four dozen eggs, four gallons of milk, sugar and nutmeg to taste.

Heretofore the steward of the Lotos Club, Mr. Steinfeld, has claimed the prestige of making the best New Year's egg nogg of any club in town. The stewards of the Players Club, the Lambs, the Manhattan, and the Union League use this recipe. There seems to be a sort of co-operative arrangement among them in swapping suggestions for good things to eat and drink. Now the Metropolitan Club has come into the field as a competitor. But to-day every man will stand solidly by his pet club. It is only a question of how many pounds of cold salmon, cold corned beef, cold turkey, salads, egg nogg, and all that sort of thing he can succeed in eating himself and giving away to his friends.

All the big hotels will practically keep open house. They always do on New Year's Day. Foremost among them this year will be the new Hoffman House, which reopens its doors to-day, although the stonecutters and masons are not more than half through with their work. But the famous barroom has been put in shape again and the following dishes will be spread on the counters to-day free to all comers:

Tasses de Consomme de Volaille à la Chimay.
Petites Bauchees Sarah.
Cotelettes de Perdreaux à la Dumaney.
Croquettes de Homard Victoria.
Huitres Marinés.
Queue de Langouste Windsor.
Salade de Homard Cravovienne.
Salade de Poulet Duplessis.
Saumon of Aragon à la Macmayer.
Basse Rayée Norvegienne.
Le Bateu. Leader.
L'Hercule. Aillerons de Dende Richelieu.
Chaudfroid de Cailles à la Robinson.
Becassines à la Boulonnaise.
Foie Gras à la St. Martin.
Galantine de Chapon Turguoise.
Filet de Boeuf à la Durnas.
Jambon à la Valdemir.
Langue de Boeuf à la Valencienne.
Talsans Anglais, Perdreause Cailles.
Cornebeef à la Americaine. Roast beef à l'Anglaise.
Panier de Cerises.
Corne d'Abondance.
Funel du St. Gothard.
Pavillion Chinois.
Glaces de fantaises. Gelée au fruit Saphir.
Gelée Rubannées. Bavaroise au Chocolat.
Charlotte Russe Maspaln à la Francaise.
Petits fours Gateaux Assortés Fruits.

Nothing very elaborate has been arranged at the Waldorf. The five-thousand-dollar-a-year cook has prepared a lot of Virginia ham and rabbit with fresh mushrooms, but he rests his reputation on his "egg nog of 1895," which he confidently expressed his willingness to back against any similar concoction at the Metropolitan Club or anywhere else.

At the St. James Hotel the chef had the following dishes prepared for a free lunch before the chimes rung in the new year:

Olives, Celeri, Huitres marinees.
Canapes, Norvegienne. Paille au fromage.

Saumon Montpellier.
Galantine de chapon, Historiee
Pate de Gibier St. Hubert.
Hure de sanglier, St. James.
Cotes de boeuf, Bouchere.
Aspic de foie gras, Mazarin.
Pains de faisans, Chantilly.
Jambon decore.
Langue de boeuf, ocarlate.
Cochon de lait a la Mikado
Mayonnaise de Volaille
Salade de Homard.

Nougat, Parisienne.
Sultane aux fruits. Glaces.

Almost across the street, at the Brunswick, carpenters were at work till midnight putting up tables and hanging flags in the big buffet. An elaborately-arranged menu card gave the following:

Chaud.
Bouillon de Lucines Orangées.
Petits patés à la Russe.
Bouchées aux huitres.
Homard à la Newburg.
Frold.
Chasse Anglaise.
Filet de boeuf à la Cholsy.
Galantine de Chapon à la Reine.
Grouse à l'Anglaise.
Darne de Saumon à la Cambridge.
Chaudfrold d'ortolans en bellevue.
Suprêmes de Poulets Richelieu.
Coupes garnies de truffes à la Serviette.
Mayonnaise de Homard.
Salade de Volaille.

Gateaux Napolitain.
Pyramides de petits fours assortis.
Pièces Montées.
Devises.

At the Windsor, the Gilsey, the Fifth Avenue, the Everett, the Metropole, the Plaza, the Murray Hill, and the Grand Union, special New Year's dishes, free to all comers, were prepared for to-day. No one who knows the ropes need start in hungry for the New Year.

The Donkey's Ears.

The eyes of the donkey are not so prominent and quick as those of the horse, nor does he so often turn his head about to sniff the air, but we all must acknowledge that in development of the ear he excels his proud relation. On the sandy or grassy plains, where the sound of footsteps is deadened, the eye is most valuable as a sentry, and the breeze blowing evenly across the open to the nostrils of the wild horse gives warning of the approach of a foe and betrays the direction from which the danger comes. But, among the high rocks and gorges the wind is gusty and fitful, and there are many projecting crags, around which the prowling enemy might creep unseen to within springing distance. Here the keenness of the auditory sense is much more important. The rolling of a loose stone down the slope, or the sound of stealthy steps among the hard rock and shingle of the mountainside, at once warns the sentry of the grazing herd. The long, movable ears of the ass will enable him to judge the direction from which a sound comes, to a nicety, and many a time they have doubtless saved him from a violent death.—The North American Review.

Stern Bros.
To-morrow
Opening
of
Ladies' Shirt Waists
in
Exclusive Styles and Materials.
West 23d St.

GLOOMY NEW YEAR FOR ACTORS

THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED IS STEADILY INCREASING.

Decline of Farce-Comedy and the Dearth of Good New Plays the Cause of the Depression.

Very few more gloomy new years for the theatrical profession in general have ever dawned than that which is ushered in today.

The opening of the year 1894 found thousands of actors, or men who called themselves actors, out of employment, and many of them have been idle ever since.

The tariff agitation was then given by the wiseacres as the cause for the general prostration of the theatrical business. Business was bad, it was said, because of the uncertainty regarding the tariff, and when business is bad people do not spend money on the theatre.

With the settling of the tariff question and a removal of the uncertainty, a great "boom" was predicted for the theatres. The question has been settled; the uncertainty has been removed; but the "boom" has not come.

Acting on the theory that the woefully bad business of last season would be followed by an exceptional season of prosperity, managers organized their companies last Fall and began their tours, flushed with hope.

The army of idle actors on Broadway dwindled, and for a few weeks it was possible to navigate that thoroughfare without coming into collision with a score of frowsy-headed soubrettes or seedy comedians. This condition of affairs, however, did not last long.

Before the close of September members of disbanded companies began to appear in their old haunts on the Rialto. Their numbers increased daily, and on this Happy New Year of 1895 the throng of the unemployed is quite as numerous as it was a year ago.

It is estimated by a competent authority that of all the companies which started out on the road last Fall, 40 per cent. have already disbanded, and in too many cases the members have been forced to make their way to New-York as best they could, with nothing in their pockets but the doubtful notes of irresponsible managers to represent the salary long overdue.

An effort to explain this is now made by the former theorists, on the ground that the theatre-going public has not yet recovered from the effects of the depression in business, and that it is keeping its money in its pocket. One of the leading managers of this city, referring to this theory yesterday, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"That is all stupid nonsense! The reason for the depression in theatrical business is apparent to any man who has watched the history of the stage in America for the last few years. We had for a time what you call a 'boom' in the profession.

"It began with the advent of farce comedy, so-called. Farce comedy was something new, and people liked it until it was done to death, and the popularity is responsible, to a great extent, for the number of idle men who call themselves actors.

"Farce comedies, good and bad—mostly bad—sprang up like mushrooms. There was a greater demand for performers than the supply could satisfy, and hundreds of men, innocent of all knowledge of the footlights up to that time, were engaged and coached into service.

"Now, the public has had enough of this kind of entertainment. It has tired of it, as it will of anything of such a frothy nature. If you analyze the statistics you will find that of the 40 per cent. of companies disbanded this season at least 30 per cent. were organized to play farce comedy. The death knell of this kind of entertainment has been rung, and with it has come the idleness of the army of men and women who were serviceable on the stage while its reign continued."

"But that does not account for the poor business done by legitimate plays all over the country," suggested the reporter.

"No, it does not. The cause of that is the dearth of new plays. Just now the American dramatist, and you might almost say the foreign as well, seems to be incapable of producing a good play. The public is heartily tired of revivals. It is willing to see a good play twice and an extraordinary one three times, but when it is forced to see the same old thing, however good, season after season, it rebels, and it is right to do so.

"Look at the companies on the road today. Ninety per cent. of them are playing the same old pieces that have been presented for the last five years. Here in New-York the theatres where new and good plays are being presented have no cause to complain of patronage.

"It is the revivals that are avoided by the playgoers. New material is as absolutely a necessity to the stage as it is to a newspaper or a magazine. Depend upon it, 'the play's the thing.' There is money enough through the country to spend in theatres, but the holders of it demand adequate value in return. What we need is plays, plays, plays, and when we get them you will hear no more of the depression of theatrical business."

TREASURY NEEDS HELP

Gold Reserve Diminishing Through Various Causes.

TALK OF A BOND ISSUE IN FEBRUARY

Duty of Congress to Take Steps to Reform the Currency Clearly Imperative—Many Favor Refunding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Indifference about the condition of the gold reserve is beginning to manifest itself at the Treasury. From Mr. Carlisle down, the officers realize that there is nothing that they can do in existing conditions to prevent the depletion of the reserve, and they are accordingly submissive. The reserve is now down to $85,570,145. There was withdrawn to-day from the New-York Sub-Treasury $800,000 in gold. United States Treasurer Morgan this morning mailed $6,835,404 in checks in payment of interest due Jan. 1 on United States registered 4 per cent. consols of 1907 and bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies. This heavy drain upon the Treasury funds will be followed Jan. 16 by the payment of $2,362,000 of principal and $5,824,000 of interest in redeeming Central Pacific Railroad bonds which will mature on that date. January is usually a month of heavy expenditures, and this fiscal year the excess of expenditures over receipts in that month will be extremely large. Everything points to continued heavy withdrawals of gold in January, and officers of the Treasury, who do not care to be quoted, say privately that they will look for another bond issue about Feb. 1, unless the outlook shall improve.

When the Congress shall reassemble its members will be importuned to do something for the relief of the Treasury. The Carlisle substitute bill, while not advocated by more than a handful of members of the House, is by some preferred to the present system, and this indecision will be taken advantage of to urge favorable action. The Secretary of the Treasury already has used his influence to a greater or less extent in its behalf, but it is known that he is not sanguine of the success of the measure. The readiness of the Secretary to change his plan is referred to as a justification for opposing it; the willingness to shift suggests a lack of consideration of the original measure. The impression is growing constantly that neither of the bills before the House would effect the necessary reform.

The plan proposed by W. C. Cornwell of Buffalo before the Reform Club at New-York is gaining many adherents, who believe that the sooner the legal tenders shall be retired the better it will be for the future of the country. Well-informed business men who have been questioned on this subject say that they have no doubt that if it should be decided to retire the legal tenders by the issue of $500,000,000 of low-rate bonds, the country would absorb the entire issue in a short time, and be glad of the chance. Mr. Cornwell's plan agrees in a general way with that of financiers whose views have been quoted in these dispatches in the last week. Everybody admits that the present system with its constant menace of the gold reserve is objectionable. The difficulty is getting a majority of either branch of Congress to decide upon a plan of reform. The Democrats of the House were much divided on this question when they adjourned for the holidays, and doubtless will not be nearer agreement when they shall return. Even if the House should hit upon a popular plan the Senate might prove an obstacle to any financial legislation.

The country probably now understands that the first step toward prompt currency reform is reform of the Senate rules. The silver Senators declare that there shall be no financial legislation which does not provide for the increased use of silver, and they rely upon the rules to defeat any proposition not in accord with their views. They will resort to filibustering if necessary to carry out their purpose. This attitude is not a barrier that should deter the House from action, but members of the House are to some extent influenced by their knowledge of the character of the opposition to financial measures that is to be encountered in the Senate.

If the present Congress should fail to pass a currency bill and the President should call an extra session soon after March 4 for financial legislation, the Fifty-fourth Congress would still find the rules an obstacle to speedy action. It is possible that the Committee on Rules of the next Senate may be disposed to favor amendments giving the majority the power to do business, but such an assumption is not altogether safe in view of the "conservatism" on both sides of the Senate Chamber. Those members of the Senate who in the last year have addressed themselves to this problem might do the country good service by reviving the question as soon as the Fifty-fourth Congress shall assemble, and by advocating parliamentary reform until a reformation shall be accomplished.

The Growth of the Python.

There is some doubt whether the fixed limit of growth in very large serpents is known or can be determined. The larger reptiles have no certain yearly growth corresponding more or less closely in different individuals of the same species. The alligators at the Zoo are an instance in point. They seem able to cease growing, or to grow extremely fast, or to remain without growth, but never to die. A python has less chances of accident than any creature of similar bulk. It has no limbs to break. Its skin is smooth scales, never abraded or liable to disease. Its powers of digestion are prodigious, and yet it can go without food uninjured.

No one knows how old a python lives to be, but there seems no reason why, except for the common law of nature, it should die at all. Every one agrees that it lives to a great age. No one knows to what age. But if it has the power to continue growth far beyond the age at which the largest mammals cease to grow, just as it has the power to cease growth and then recommence after years of arrested vitality, there seems no reason to suppose that it could not reach a size and strength as much in excess of that of other carnivorous creatures as its length of life exceeds theirs. A python four years old, when brought to the Zoo, measured eleven feet. In the next ten years it grew to twenty-one feet in length, or an average of a foot each year. This was a decrease of nearly two-thirds in longitudinal growth in each of the years after the fourth, but the increase in bulk probably accounted for the difference.

The warm waters of the enormous Amazon, teeming with fish and animal life, might well nurture anacondas of such gigantic size as to justify the universal belief of all the dwellers on its waters that there is an enormous serpent, which they call the mai d'agoa, the mother, or spirit, of the river, which appears in different parts of its course and grows to a size far greater even than that attributed to the anacondas whose reported dimensions are recorded by European travelers.—The Spectator.

Drummer Boy Israel Trask.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Boston man has discovered that a big rock at Castine marks the historic achievement of an ancestor. It is the rock behind which Drummer Boy Israel Trask stood and beat the rat-a-plan when the homespun American Army swept up the cliff under the guns of old Fort George. Trask's Captain leaped upon the rock and fell dead beside the boy, pierced by a British musket ball. Still the rattle of the drum went courageously on. The Boston man, who has discovered that Israel Trask was his ancestor, has had the big rock photographed from every point of observation, spends his summers at Castine, and sits upon the

THE CITY'S LOW DEATH RATE

BROUGHT DOWN TO 21.05 BY THE HEALTH BOARD FOR 1895.

The Population Has Increased 300 Per Cent. in Thirty Years—The Death Rate Reduced Over One-Third.

The Statistical Bureau of the Health Department closed its records for the year 1894. Its figures shows that during 1894 the death rate was lower than during any year since 1814.

There were 41,212 deaths in this city during 1894, which in an estimated population of 1,957,452 gives a death rate of 21.05 for every 1,000 persons living. The health officers were highly pleased with the figures, as they indicate that the city has become more healthy than formerly, and they tend to show the efficiency of the department's work.

The records on file in the department show that during the past thirty years the population has increased 300 per cent. and the death rate has been reduced by more than one-third.

The death rate in 1850 was 30.70; in 1865 it was 34.20, and in 1866, a cholera year, it was 35.04 per 1,000.

The high death rate led to the organization of the Health Department in 1866 for the purpose of caring for the city's health, providing proper methods of sanitation, and supervising the tenement and unhealthful districts in the city.

Prior to the organization of the Health Department, the city's sanitary condition was deplorable, and its high death rate was a matter of general reproach. From a death rate of 35.04, in 1866, it was reduced during the following twenty-two years to 25.23, and since that date has shown practically a continued decrease. It was 24.07 in 1889, 23.51 in 1890, 24.73 in 1891, 24.26 in 1892, 23.52 in 1893, and 21.05 in 1894. The grip prevailed in 1891 and 1892.

Taking the statistics by decades, the decrease is more marked. From 1849 to 1858 the death rate averaged 34.26; from 1859 to 1868, 30.46; from 1869 to 1878, 27.94, and from 1879 to 1888 it was 26.68. There is a prospect of a much lower average during the present decade.

All contagious and infectious diseases have of late been treated in a manner that reduces their effects to as nearly a minimum as possible, and there is no reason to suppose that the city will again be scourged by cholera and yellow fever, as it has been at times in the past.

According to the Health Department's method of computing the population of the city, there were 50,000 more people in the city in 1894 than in 1893, and yet 3,000 fewer persons died. With the natural increase in population in the city, which is very marked in certain sections, where tenements are veritable beehives, the Health Department has done much good work. It has abolished nuisances and cleared disease-breeding spots, and has taught some of the foreign-born population how to care for themselves, and so prevent the spreading of disease.

Measles, typhoid fever, malarial fevers, and others have been reduced; smallpox and typhus fever are no longer bred here, and when they arrive from the outside they are at once taken and placed under control.

During the year there were 17,388 marriages recorded and 55,643 births.

The report of Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, for the year 1894, shows among other things that there were 42,269 primary vaccinations and 183,203 revaccinations. The Inspectors visited 19,803 tenement houses, 5,837 lodging houses, 2,494 private dwellings, 1,566 other dwellings, 23 public buildings, and 502 other buildings.

The number of inspections made by the Division of Contagious Diseases was 75,479, while the Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection was 8,557. The official chemist made 430,184 investigations.

Overcrowding received special attention during the year. There were 44,821 night inspections made.

The chemist during the year seized 6,893,021 pounds of milk, fruit, and foods, consisting chiefly of fish.

The Division of Bacteriology and Pathology diagnosed 7,550 cases of diphtheria, of which 4,046 were found to be true cases. Considerable attention was paid during the year to tuberculosis. Over 1,000 suspects received attention.

INCREASED USE OF CROTON WATER

Work of the Public Works Department Last Year.

The report of the Department of Public Works for 1894 shows that the average daily consumption of Croton water last year was 188,000,000 gallons, being an increase of 14,000,000 gallons over 1893 and 43,000,000 gallons over 1890. The length of additional water mains laid was 75,752 lineal feet. The water system now includes 736 miles of water mains, with 7,540 stopcocks and 9,475 fire hydrants.

New pavements were laid as follows: Granite block, 162,276 square yards; asphalt, 130,262 square yards; total, 292,538 square yards. There are now 9,003,000 square yards of pavements on the streets of the city south of the Harlem River. The length of paved streets is 384 miles, of which 303 miles are stone pavements, 60 miles asphalt, and 21 miles macadam pavement.

During the year 27,830 lineal feet of new sewers were built, at an aggregate cost of $252,000. There are now on Manhattan Island 462 miles of sewers, with 5,520 receiving basins. In the course of the year 30 different streets or parts of streets, aggregating in length 13,800 lineal feet, were regulated, graded, curbed, and flagged, and 20 new streets of an aggregate length of 21,400 lineal feet were legally opened by vesting title to them in the city. There were 550 additional gas lamps and 150 additional electric lamps placed on the streets. The department now lights 557 miles of streets with 24,800 gas lamps and 2,630 electric lamps.

The department has completed a drawbridge over the Harlem Ship Canal at King's Bridge Road, which will be opened to public travel at once. Work is in progress for the construction of the new Harlem River bridge at Third Avenue, which is expected to be completed in 1896 at an estimated cost of $1,111,000.

The department collected and paid into the City Treasury during the year the following revenues: From the water service, $3,322,900; from various classes of permits, auction sales, &c., $239,600.

The expenditures for 1894 were: Appropriation account, $3,133,285; street improvement fund, $1,577,452; repavement fund, $582,682; Croton water funds, &c., $547,393; miscellaneous funds, $382,751; total, $6,223,568.

WORK OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

At 3,927 Fires Last Year the Loss Was Only $4,322,221.

The report of the Fire Department for 1894 shows that there are 1,090 officers and men in the department. The department has 59 engine companies, including 3 fireboats; 22 hook and ladder companies, 98 steam fire engines, 4 water towers, 39 hook and ladder trucks, and 416 horses.

The statistics concerning the 3,927 fires in the city last year are as follows:

Confined to point of starting	3,534
Confined to building	185
Extended to other buildings	51
Not in buildings	157
Extinguished without engine stream	2,635
Extinguished with one engine stream	952
Extinguished with more than one engine stream	400
Resulting in nominal damages only	1
Resulting in actual damages	773

Buildings slightly damaged	602
Buildings considerably damaged	55
Buildings destroyed	39

The estimated loss by these fires was $4,322,221, and the insurance was $77,096,153. Twenty-three persons were arrested for arson, 3 persons were convicted, with sentences aggregating 28 years, and 12 cases are pending.

The department has 98 miles of underground telegraph wires. The receipts for licenses, permits, and penalties were $47,212.

Excise Receipts Increased.

The receipts of the Excise Board last year were $1,733,200, as compared with $1,693,855 for 1893. The total number of licenses issued during the year was 10,721.

DEVOTED TO STATUTE LAW

THE CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY THE LEADING COLLECTION.

Some Early Colonial Publications Still Sought—Practically Complete from the Revolution.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The nucleus of the Connecticut State Library was formed in 1784, when the first collection of laws was ordered by the new State. From this small beginning the library has developed into the largest one in the United States devoted to American statute law.

The second compilation of Connecticut statutes was made in 1796. During the twelve years following 1784 a systematic effort was made on the part of the Connecticut authorities to exchange statutes with the different States of the Union. The Governor of North Carolina was the first to acknowledge the receipt of copies of Connecticut statutes. He regretted that North Carolina could not reciprocate at the time, but promised that the State should do so at an early date. In 1822 an act was passed by the Connecticut Legislature directing the Secretary of State to transmit three copies of the acts of each session of the General Assembly, thereafter published to the Executive of each of the States, one to be kept by such officer and one each for the Senate and the House of Representatives of the States. The same act also provided for the sending of copies to the Supreme Court and the Congressional Library. This law has been carried out regularly since its enactment.

The State Library, which has been located in this city from the outset, is lacking, however, in a number of important and invaluable original publications, embodying the statute laws of the colonies. There are only four copies extant of the Connecticut Colonial laws, published in 1702. Two of these copies are in the State Library. Of the New-Haven Colonial laws, printed in 1656, only four copies are now known to be in existence. One is in the State Library here, one in the Lenox Library, one in the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, Mass., and the fourth, a defective copy, is in the Boston Public Library.

The first of the Massachusetts statute laws, printed in 1648, cannot be recovered. Not one of the volumes has been seen since 1660. Only three copies of the first Rhode Island laws are known of by the antiquarians. Not one of the three is in the Connecticut library. A copy of the New-York statutes of 1649 belonged to the Brinley collection, and brought $1,600 in New-York when the collection was disposed of a few years ago. It is not possible to complete the body of the statutes which were adopted during the first year of colonial existence.

But the collection in the State Library here, covering the period from the Revolutionary War to the present time, is practically complete. This is due to the fact that the State took the initiative in making the collection at the very beginning of the period of Statehood. In 1832 a resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, authorizing the purchase of State statutes, where the States of the Union had failed to exchange with Connecticut. Years afterward the purchase of reports of Supreme Court decisions in the different States was also authorized by the General Assembly. But it was not until 1854 that the appointment of a State Librarian was provided for by the Legislature. Up to that time the management of the institution was left with the Secretary of State.

J. Hammond Trumbull was the first Librarian. He held the office only one year. His successor was Charles J. Hoadly, who will complete forty years of service in the library in April. Mr. Hoadly is the oldest Librarian in the State, and the great success that has attended the Hartford State Library is due for the most part to his intelligent administration. He has accomplished more than any one else in the State in recovering ancient Colonial records. At the present time, he is engaged, under legislative enactment, in editing the records left by the Connecticut Council of Safety, at the head of which was Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, holding the place during the whole of the Revolutionary War. The first volume of these records has been edited and published by Mr. Hoadly, and half of the second is now in the printer's hands.

Sabre Cuts. The Crimea.

The naval brigade sent doctors down to attend to the wounded, after Inkerman, and they described to us that evening the effect of some of the sword cuts inflicted by our heavy dragoons on the heads of the Russians as appalling; in some cases the headdress and skull being divided down to the chin. The edge of the sword was used, for the great coats worn by the Russians were difficult to pierce with the point.

In that hard day our men were taught the sword exercise with great regard for regularity, each cut being followed in correct sequence by its corresponding guard. A doctor, dressing a wound in one of our men's head, asked, "And how came you to get this ugly cut?" The trooper replied with much warmth, "I had just cut 5—at a Russian, and the damned fool never guarded at all, but hit me over the head!" Few Russians had made any attempts to sharpen their swords. Many of our men survived after receiving an incredible number of cuts, and a private of the Fourth Dragoon Guards had fifteen cuts on the head, none of which was more than skin deep. This and the faulty leading of the Russian officers account for the very slight loss incurred by the heavy brigade—seventy-eight killed and wounded.—Sir Evelyn Wood in The Fortnightly.

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will show
To-morrow
their
First Importations
of
Cotton Dress Goods
and in addition
10,000 Yards
Fine Embr'd and Illuminated
French
Organdy Muslins
at 28c and 35c
Heretofore 55c yard.
West 23d St.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Susan Fenimore Cooper.

Susan Fenimore Cooper, daughter of the novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, died at her home, in Cooperstown, N. Y., yesterday, in her eighty-third year.

Miss Cooper was the second daughter of the novelist. She was born April 17, 1813. Her early years were passed in Westchester County, where the family resided most of the time until Mr. Cooper went to Europe, in 1826. They lived abroad for eight years, and the daughter had the benefit of a foreign life and education. Mr. Cooper purchased Otsego Hall, in Cooperstown, in 1834, and it remained the family home from that time until his death, in 1851.

In 1831 Miss Cooper inaugurated her life's work by establishing, in a basement room, at Cooperstown, a school for the poor children of the village. The Sunday school and charities of the local church early engaged her attention. At the close of the war she projected a hospital as a thanksgiving memorial for the return of peace. It was successfully started, and the organization for its promotion has existed until to-day, and has yielded fruit in a beautiful building now approaching completion. But the crowning work of Miss Cooper's life was the Orphan House of the Holy Saviour. Originally the orphanage was started in a small house, with accommodations for five children only, but in 1863 the enterprise had prospered so greatly that a large building was erected, capable of sheltering ninety boys and girls. The inmates are fed, clothed, and educated, and, when old enough, are sent to suitable positions which have been found for them. Some of them are instructed in a way that will enable them to earn a living at some trade.

Miss Cooper published several works, including "Rural Hours," published in 1850; "Mount Vernon to the Children of America," published in 1858, and "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life," published in 1885. She also edited an English book, "The Journal of a Naturalist," in 1852. She at one time intended writing a biography of her father, but refrained at his request.

George M. Stearns.

George M. Stearns, who died yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass., was one of the most prominent citizens and jurists of the Bay State. During President Cleveland's first term he was United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stearns was born at Stoughton, Norfolk County, Mass., April 18, 1831, and his early schooling was received in Rowe, Mass., where his father was stationed as the pastor of an Unitarian Church. He went to Shelbourne Falls Academy awhile, and then entered the law office of the late Judge John Wells, at Chicopee, Mass. Mr. Stearns took a course at the Havard Law School, and was admitted to the Hampden County bar in 1852. Soon he became the partner of Judge Wells. He was very successful from the first, and opened an office in Springfield, Mass., where he became the partner of E. D. Beach. Later he formed the law firm of Stearns & Knowlton, at Springfield.

He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1859, and was on the Committee for the Revision of the Statutes. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate of Massachusetts. He was elected District Attorney of the Western District of that State in 1871, and served two years. He went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1876, and was defeated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with John Quincy Adams. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Charles Sumner, but declined to run. He never willingly ran for office. He was considered one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates, and one of the readiest and wittiest debaters in the State. He was widely known as a jury pleader, and had a very extensive criminal practice.

Bishop David B. Knickerbacker.

David Buell Knickerbacker, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana, died yesterday afternoon at Indianapolis of pneumonia and heart failure. He had served nearly eleven years in his office as Bishop, to which he was consecrated in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. He had formerly been a rector in Minneapolis. He was a son of Harmon Knickerbacker of New-York, known in his day at Albany as "Prince." His father was an intimate friend of Washington Irving. He was appointed Commissioner of Trinity Theological Seminary in 1864. He declined the election as Missionary Bishop of Arizona and New-Mexico. His work in Indiana had been highly successful on account of his superior executive ability. The funeral will occur Friday.

Russell Stebbins.

Russell Stebbins, who for eighteen years was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Cereals Manufacturing Company, at 83 Murray Street, died at his home in this city yesterday. His death was caused by heart failure and nervous prostration. He was born Feb. 1, 1835, in this city, was graduated from Columbia College in 1856, and then entered mercantile life. He was particularly active in aiding to suppress the riots in this city during the war, and was honorably mentioned and decorated for the part that he took. A widow and two children survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Henry Y. Simpson died yesterday at Worcester, Mass., aged fifty-one years. After graduating from the Worcester High School, he began the study of medicine, completing his course at Harvard Medical School, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. He was for several years engaged in the shoe manufacturing business. He had served one partial and one full term in the Legislature, and was re-elected in November. He had been a member of the School Boards in Nashua, N. H., and in Worcester. Dr. Simpson is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

—John Edward Heaton died yesterday at New-Haven, Conn., aged eighty-four. Mr. Heaton was one of New-Haven's foremost business men. He was for twenty-five years before the war agent at New-Orleans for the Southern States for several noted mercantile houses of Great Britain. He leaves two sons—John Edward and Charles A.—and one daughter, the wife of John B. Fitch of New-Haven.

—Rollin A. Horr died yesterday at Wellington, Ohio, of dropsy. He was a member of the Ohio State Senate from 1880 to 1884, and was once the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio District.

—J. C. Hooker, Consul General of Hawaii at Rome, died there yesterday. He was an American, and had taken a prominent part in assisting to build the American Church in Rome.

—Thomas Benton Coulter, Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury under President Harrison, died at Unionport, Ohio, yesterday morning, of Bright's disease.

—Ira Ward of New-Haven, Vt., aged ninety-nine years, died Sunday night. He leaves a wife and eight children, the oldest daughter being seventy-three years old.

—John Cleveland, son of State Senator E. S. Cleveland of Connecticut, died yesterday of heart failure at St. Petersburg, Fla.

—Mrs. Elisabeth Beverly Corse, wife of Gen. M. D. Corse, died yesterday at Alexandria, Va.

HARVARD A SURE WINNER

Cannot Lose in the Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

PRICE WINS A GAME FROM BUMSTEAD

The Contest Between Seymour and Ballou Unfinished—Last Round of the Tournament to be Played To-day.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the intercollegiate chess tournament, and it proved to be somewhat of a surprise, for Price of Columbia, who hitherto had lost every game that he played, won an excellent game from Bumstead of Yale, and brought up his college's score by a whole game. The maiden victory of Price was the more encouraging and creditable to himself inasmuch as it was wrested from the second best player in the tournament. Bumstead exposed himself to a harrassing attack by capturing a pawn on the Twelfth move. Price immediately availed himself of the advantage and kept up the attack until his opponent resigned after the thirty-fourth move. This game is recorded below:

	Won.	Lost.
J. Binion, Columbia	1½	3½
A. M. Price, Columbia	1	4
S. M. Ballou, Harvard	4	0
Walter L. Van Kleeck, Harvard	3½	1½
Arthur Bermstead, Yale	3	3
R. L. Ross, Yale	3	2
William V. Belden, Princeton	2	3
Edmund B. Seymour	2	2

The game between Ross of Yale and Binion of Columbia was the first one finished during the day. Ross started with a Zurketort opening, and the game progressed with varying chances until Binion allowed his opponent two of his pieces with a pawn, and a little later he lost an additional pawn. With this, he lost every possible chance of success, and surrendered after his twenty-fourth move.

Belden of Princeton and Van Kleeck of Harvard opened with a two-knights defense. This game proved to be a very stubborn contest. The battle waged on with neither contestant gaining any advantage over the other. If the fight were continued to the bitter end one of the fighters might possibly have won, but the probabilities were in favor of a draw. The victory of Price over Bumstead of Yale, however, which took place while this game was in progress, assured the cup to Harvard, so that a victory over Belden would not give Harvard any additional advantage except the distinction of one whole game instead of half a game. And as the position of the pieces on the board indicated a draw, Van Kleeck suggested a draw, which was accepted by Belden. The only hope that Princeton has now is to be second in the tournament, and to secure this it were better for Belden to draw and score half a game than run the risk of losing the game altogether.

The game between Seymour of Princeton and Ballou of Harvard was one of the most obstinate that has been played. It was started with a Giuoco Piano opening; and Seymour bore out the reputation he has won as a college chess player. In former games his nervousness caused him sometimes to lose when chances were even in his favor, but yesterday he was in excellent shape and showed generalship and carefully secured his advantages. The fight was continued until 11 o'clock in the evening, the hour for adjourning. The chances stood slightly in favor of Seymour's winning, while the only hope of Ballou was in a draw. It was agreed on both sides to submit the case for adjudication by Referee Loyd.

The players were entertained by E. A. Caswell, the manager of the tournament, who took them out to luncheon at the Fulton Club. The games to-day will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The contestants will dine with Principal Freeland of the Harvard School at the Colonial Club, and in the evening they will be given a reception at the Harvard School.

Following is the score of the game between Price and Bumstead:

Bumsted. White.	Price. Black.	Bumsted. White.	Price. Black.
Kt—KB3	P—KB4	Q—R4	R—Kt5
P—Q4	Kt—KB3	Q—R3	R—Q5
P—B4	P—K3	Q—K3	B—Q3
Kt—B3	P—B4	Kt—K5	RxR
P—K3	Kt—B3	Q—R4	Q—K2
P—QKt3	P—QKt3	B—R5 ch	K—Bsq
B—Kt2	B—Kt2	KtxP ch	BxKt
B—K2	R—Bsq	BxP ch	KxB
P—Q5	PxP	QxQ ch	BxQ
KtxP	KtxKt	J—KB4	B—QB3
QxKt	Kt—Kt5	B—B3	BxB
QxP	Q—K2	RxB	R—K Ktsq
Castles	R—B3	P—B5	K—B3
P—QR3	Kt—R3	P—K4	RKtsqxP ch
QR—Qsq	B—Kt3	K—Bsq	KxP
R—Q2	B—K5	P—K5 ch	
Q—R5

THE PLAQUE PRESENTED

Riverside Wheelmen Get The New-York Times Club Trophy.

MEMBERS WELCOME THE NEW YEAR

An Enjoyable New Year's Eve "Stag" Programme Delights Many of the Association's Racing Cracks.

The Riverside Wheelmen have held many enjoyable "stags" in the cosy clubhouse, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, but undoubtedly the best was that of last evening, when a houseful of members made merry and welcomed the New Year. Decorations in the reception rooms gave a holiday aspect to the scene, and many decidedly interesting "turns" on an improvised stage at the north end of the main parlor amused the boys until a late hour.

In the midst of the merrymaking there was an event in which every member of the club took more than a passing interest. This was the formal presentation of The New-York Times solid silver plaque, won by seven Riverside cracks in the international tournament at Madison Square Garden.

"The trophy is one of the handsomest club prizes ever offered in the metropolitan district," using the words of "Charlie" Weeks, the popular Captain of the Riversides. "Nothing half so attractive, or half so costly, as far as that goes, has been up for competition since we have been organized, and we are proud to have captured it."

A fac simile of the first page of The New-York Times in design as well as size, the trophy shows in its centre an artistically-executed race scene, in which three riders are depicted in a bitter struggle for the tape. Over and under this scene are inscriptions giving the name, date, and place of the tournament, making a prize wholly original. It is set in a velvet plush frame on an easel, and now occupies a prominent place in the clubhouse parlor.

Capt. Weeks introduced the subject of the presentation to the members after Miss Lera Delston had entertained them with her old-maid's dance, which, by the way, made a great hit, and in a graceful speech eulogized The New-York Times for its progressive and up-to-date policy in cycling matters. W. S. McKean was then introduced, and on behalf of The Times, he turned the plaque over to the club.

In his brief talk, Mr. McKean paid the Riversides a deserved compliment when he said that no club had made more of a success in racing than theirs, and that any prize secured by them was won on their merits.

Alluding to the races in which the Riversides scored the points winning the plaque, Mr. McKeon spoke of the keen rivalry occasioned, and the efforts of an out of town team to secure the trophy by any means. This team in question represented no club, according to the programmes and their entry blanks, yet they tried by a number of means to establish their title and failed.

The Riverside racing men, as well as those from the Kings County Wheelmen and other important metropolitan district clubs, complied with every requirement to compete for the prize, and the former triumphed through their honesty of purpose and superior racing qualities. No amateur team, Mr. McKean pointed out, had been so successful during the year as the Riversides, and they deserved, he said, the best team prize of the year. Its fine quality, he added, was guaranteed by the fact that it came from such prominent silversmiths as the R. Wallace & Sons' Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, Conn., represented in this city at 226 Fifth Avenue by John W. Sisson. In conclusion, the speaker wished the club a happy New Year and much success during the coming racing season.

When Mr. McKean finished his remarks, President J. F. Fitch faced the boys and was about to say something, when three ringing cheers were given for The New-York Times and repeated with a tiger.

President Fitch accepted the trophy on the part of the club and took occasion to praise The Times in these words: "I am glad that such an influential paper as The Times sets the pace in these matters. It is a good thing for the sport, and I'm sure the Riversides, as well as all other wheelmen, appreciate its interest in cycling."

A silver plate 2 by 3½ inches has been attached to the plaque. This contains the names of the cracks instrumental in capturing it, the number of prizes won by them, and this inscription:

Point Prize,
Won by Riverside Wheelmen
at the
Madison Square Garden Tournament,
Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, 1894.

Below this are the following names and figures, which represent the number of wins secured by each rider:

W. A. Barbeau, 7; F. F. Goodman, 2; C. Litebold, 2; C. K. Granger, 2; J. W. Judge, 1; A. M. McIntyre, 1; W. A. Brown, 1.

After President Fitch spoke there was more cheering for The Times, and the cracks who so gallantly captured the plaque, and then the entertainment proceeded.

The club members thronged the house, but many were wedged into the parlor to witness the vaudeville programme, which Chairman Robinson of the Entertainment Committee had arranged for the occasion. Among the number were Fred Titus, resplendent in Class B diamonds and a joyful smile; "Teddy" Goodman, the boy hero of the racing path; "Joe" Granger, "Charlie" Blackman, E. B. Underhill, Jr., E. L. Perkins, W. H. Decker, Percy Snyder, Dixie Hines, B. J. Keeler, "Tom" Green, W. Walton, H. L. Thomson, J. L. Miller, E. A. Powers, L. Brown, W. H. Pasco, Nell Campbell, G. B. Underhill, "Alex" Brown, "Sid" Bowman, "Pop" Granger, W. Sharples, "Tom" Ward, "Al" Riley, "Jean" Boffinger, F. R. Macpherson, "Charlie" Ertz, George C. Wright, "Con" Brown, C. K. Pennell, George Bogert, M. F. Bargebeau, "Fred" Nagle, C. O. Barbeau, W. Barbeau, and J. A. Ball.

The dance of Miss Delston, above referred to, was the feature of the stage entertainment. This was her first appearance in this city, and if the Riverside boys' applause is to be taken as a criterion, she will prove an attraction in the metropolis. Martin Fuller, a young man with long blonde tresses, sang funny songs and recited with considerable success, and Jerome Anthony gave several dramatic recitations that were much appreciated.

There were others on the programme, but they appeared late in the evening. About 11 o'clock an intermission was taken, during which a large party adjourned to Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street to be present at the start of the racing men anxious to win the magnum offered to the first cyclist reaching Tarrytown from that point. Owing to the snow and ice, it was thought extremely improbable that the run would go on. If it was not started last night it will doubtless not take place until the roads are better suited to cycling. "Charlie" Ertz and C. S. Cox were announced in the clubhouse as the Riverside representatives in this race if it was started at midnight as arranged.

Those of the members who remained at the clubhouse saw the old year out and the new year in, in a joyous manner. Shortly after midnight an elaborate luncheon was served. The party did not break up until an early hour.

BICYCLES ON THE HIGHWAYS.

The Rights and Privileges Committee's Report at the League Meeting.

All of the important recommendations made by Chief Consul Potter at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, held at the Grand Union Hotel on Saturday evening, were adopted as read. They appeared in The New-York Times of Sunday, having been presented early in the evening; but action on them was not taken until a late hour. The interesting report of Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, the Chairman of the Rights and Privileges Committee, was also late in being presented to the wheelmen. It was also accepted as read. The essential parts of Mr. Cossum's report follow:

"On the 22d of June we received a communication from William A. Armstrong of Rochester, which seems to indicate the possibility of a grand fight for the benefit of Rochester wheelmen. The inquiry was relative to the five cents toll charged by the Rochester and Charlotte Turnpike Company for bicycles. The committee had been for several years anticipating the question of the right of turnpike companies to charge toll, and at the outset this case appeared to be a good one to make a test with. We were obliged, however, to subside, when, upon careful investigation, we found that the turnpike company had forestalled our right by special enactment, to wit: Chapter 92 of the Laws of 1882, which expressly gives the turnpike company the right to charge bicycle toll. The only way to relieve the Rochester wheelmen is to have the provisions of the special enactment repealed, if we are powerful enough in Albany this Winter.

"On the 31st day of July, 1894, a letter was received from Henry V. Watkins, Local Consul at Bellport, L. I., relative to sidewalk riding. As the complaint seemed to be mainly because of an effort on the part of village authorities to prevent riding on sidewalks, your committee was unable to suggest any action on the part of the wheelmen, inasmuch as the provision of the highway law defining a bicycle and granting the right of the road to bicycles expressly provides that nothing therein contained shall permit the use of the sidewalks by wheelmen.

"On the 24th of August, 1894, a letter was received from Dr. J. Finley Bell of East Hampton, L. I., also containing a complaint against the village authorities for interfering with sidewalk riding. This letter was answered and another letter received from Dr. Bell on the 13th of October, which was also answered. In the committee's reply to Dr. Bell's first communication we used this language: 'Neither the national nor division officers of the League of American Wheelmen are disposed to advocate or recognize the rights of cyclers to use the walks or side paths provided for the use of pedestrians.'

"In addition to the grievance as to sidewalk riding, it seems that the wheelmen had built a bicycle path through the thicket parallel with one of the main roads. Dr. Bell was advised that wheelmen could not be excluded from this side path, and it was also suggested to him that the wheelmen combine and elect proper road officers, so that the highway of his township would be so improved as to be rideable. If the wheelmen in localities of this kind would see to it that proper road officers were elected, doubtless the roads would be much improved.

"The Executive Committee of the league has directed the National Committee on Rights and Privileges to prepare a bill regulating the use of bicyles on the highways, as to speed and requirements as to warning signals by day and by night. The purpose of this legislation is to have a uniform rule throughout the State. The probabilities are that the legislation will be uniform in several of the States. The national committee is now preparing such a bill, which will be introduced into the Legislature of the State of New-York at the earliest opportunity this Winter, and the assistance of the members of the Board of Officers will be required to the end that the members of the Legislature from the respective cities and towns may be urged to support this measure, if it be introduced."

The other reports of the several committees were also accepted, all of them being very favorable.

WHEELMEN TO RESUME BOWLING

The Metropolitan Association's Tournament Goes On To-morrow Night.

The wheelmen bowlers will resume play in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs on Wednesday evening, when two series of games are scheduled. The Union County Roadsters of Rahway meet the Castle Point Cyclers in Hoboken and the Tourists of Paterson play against the Atalanta Wheelmen team in Newark. The week's schedule is:

Jan. 2, Castle Point Cyclers vs. Union County Roadsters, Atalanta Wheelmen vs. Tourist Cycle Club; Jan. 3, Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Jan. 4, Columbia Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen.

Beginning on Monday of next week, the tournament will again be in full swing, after the holiday interim. Many of the teams have not rolled since the games stopped on Dec. 21, and the lack of steady work may be seen in the scores this week.

The contest for The New-York Times highest-average trophy still hangs between Allen and Leach of the Brooklyns and Halsey and Olozaga of the Atalantas. These men are within less than half a dozen points of each other, and lead a string of thirty-two players who have an average of over 150 each.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Queens County Jockey Club talks of building two cycle tracks on its property at Aqueduct, L. I. Vice President Holland, in speaking of the project, says: "Our idea is to construct a track that will eclipse either the Waltham or Fountain Ferry tracks. We want to make the track not only the fastest, but the safest in the world. We intend to put in a half-mile track and an eighth of a mile track. The former can be used for the longer distances and the latter for the sprint events. The nature of the material to be used in the construction of the track will be left entirely to an expert. John S. Johnson has raced on both the Waltham and Fountain Ferry tracks, which are the fastest in the country, but he believes they can be improved on. We want to make Aqueduct Park the cycling centre of the country, and have the crack riders from all parts of the country race there. Every facility for training will be given competitors, and competent trainers will be on hand to care for the riders. We expect to hold numerous race meets for professional and amateur wheelmen during the season."

—In alluding to his recent defeat in the contest for the Chief Consulship of the State Division, Dr. Santee of Cortland tells this story: 'I crawled from the debris very much in appearance like the Irishman who had been at a wedding. His friend met him on the street the next day and found him in the condition of the man who had been up at Oshkosh having a little fun with the boys. 'Why, Pat,' he said in some astonishment at his damaged exterior, 'what's the matter? Where have you been?' 'To a weddin', sure,' was the reply. 'Something happened there. Sure there was a big Sheeny there puttin' on the lugs of one of the Asthers. I stud it as long as I cud, and thin, by gor, I wint up to him and axed him: Who are you anyway?' 'I'm the best man,' says he, 'and, by gor, so he was.'"

—Chairman Walden of the Road Record Committee of the Century Road Club, announced that the following marks have been allowed: C. G. Merrills, 100 miles, 7:20:00; 200 miles, 15:37:00; 246 miles, 24:00:00. Oct. 8 and 9, 1893, Ohio State record. Frank E. Devlin, Boston to Detroit, 842 miles, 11:11:30, July 21 to Aug. 1. R. P. Searle, 1,000 miles, 6 days 5 minutes, Oct. 17 to 23. American record 500 miles, 3 days 2 hours 20 minutes, Oct. 17 to 20. Chicago to Buffalo, 550 miles, 3 days 5 hours 24 minutes, Oct. 17 to 20. H. C. Upmeyer, St. Louis to Washington, Mo., and return, 120 miles, 12:45:00, Nov. 25. Course record. H. G. Kennedy and J. A. McGuire, Denver to Brighton, 20 miles, 53:00; Denver to Platteville, 36 miles, 1:45:00, Dec. 9. Tandem course records.

—Few "stags" turn out to be as enjoyable as that which the Harlem Wheelmen gave at their clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on Saturday evening. High-class talent provided the fun, among the artists being Louis Mann, who gave comic recitations; R. Shotwell, another reciter; Prof. Waters, a prestidigitateur; Stephen T. Moen, a club swinger, and S. A. L. Brindley and James Henry, who gave some catchy instrumental and vocal music. George J. Cook was Chairman of the committee which arranged the programme. His assistants were Charles Wendebach, William Geiss, Robert Shaw, G. M. Archer, William Flanders, L. C. Smith, and H. P. Boese.

—The new board of officers of the recently-organized New-York Wheelmen, elected on Saturday evening, is as follows: President—A. D. C. Loucks; Vice President—L. B. Parker; Secretary—H. C. Robinson, Treasurer—R. W. Douglass; Captain—J. C. Bergold; Lieutenants—L. H. Adsit, and C. F. Cafferty; Delegate to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—M. L. Case.

—Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull of the State Division, League of American Wheelmen, left for his home in Buffalo yesterday. He came here to attend the meeting of the Board of Officers of the division, held on Saturday evening.

—It is now said that providing Boston does not bring up the color question at the National Assembly, the Kentucky and other Southern delegates will vote in favor of the "Hub" for the 1895 meet.

—"Andy" J. Englert and Robert E. Shaw have been appointed First and Second Lieutenant, respectively, of the Harlem Wheelmen for the present year.

—A special invitation has been extended to the Charmonton Canoeing Club to attend the annual ball of the Harlem Wheelmen on Jan. 18, in a body.

—As a dark horse in the Kings County Wheelmen's pool tournament, J. T. Beckwith appears thus far to be a glittering success.

—Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter will announce on Thursday the various division committees for the ensuing year.

—Zimmerman will be one of the principal attractions at the Chicago cycle show.

GALLAGHER IN THE LEAD.

He Ran Out First in Spite of Fournil's Fine Play.

Edward Fournil the French crack billiardist, made the best run he has yet executed in public at balk-line carroms, when he met Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago at Daly's Academy last night, to play a return match with the Chicago veteran. The Frenchman has agreed to concede odds of 1,800 in 3,000 points in a six-night match for $250 a side. He had previously beaten Gallagher a game of the same number of points, conceding a discount of 1,500 points in 3,000, and he had to get to work from the start.

He did it in great style, rolling up a really brilliant run of 197, exhibiting the nurse art in its perfection. He followed this break with runs of forty-four and fifty-three, and at the end of the seventh inning had the advantage of a count of 330 to Gallagher's 114. Gallagher, who has been training out of town for a week, was very much calmer and more confident than he had been in previous contests with the Frenchman. Fournil seemed to have nerved himself to play above his handicap, and he showed annoyance at times when the balls did not obey his wishes in respect to position strokes. He brought stalled balk-line play to his aid, and raced ahead in dashing style, with a confident smile on his face all the time. He reached high figures a second time in an ornate break in the ninth inning that gave delight to the critical students of the game. He was evidently aiming to put on record a whalloping average, and he had every promise of succeeding. He stopped short on a massé at 136, with a total score of 480 to Gallagher's 157, being ahead of his handicap.

Fournil was very much tickled at this average, and an admirer said that he was playing strong enough to be worthy of meeting either Schaefer or Ives. The odds were too heavy, however, and Gallagher won by 16 points, with a good break of 36 points. This was the score:

Fournil—25, 1, 197, 44, 53, 9, 1, 14,136, 4—484.
Gallagher—28, 21, 2, 0, 36, 0, 27, 43, 7, 36—200.
Averages—Fournil, 48 2-5; Gallagher, 20.
High Runs—Fournil, 197; Gallagher, 43.
Referee—Mr. Kirby.

Outdoor Sports To-day.

There will be plenty of outdoor entertainment for those who have dined too well, and need exercise to aid digestion. Sleighing, ice boating, tobogganing, and skating will be the programme at Tuxedo. There will be skating at Crotona, Van Cortlandt, and St. Mary's Lakes, unless the sun convicts Jack Frost of "corruption or incompetency." The Westminster Kennel Club will have a pigeon shoot at Babylon, L. I., using live birds instead of the kind Mr. Goff describes as flying in white envelopes from Delmonico's to Capt. Yilliams's station house. There will also be shooting at the Country Club, at Westchester, at Dexter Park, and at Woodlawn Park. The Kings County Wheelmen will have a kaffe klattsch at the clubhouse.

To Stop Prize Fighting in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 31.—Judge Gillet, Deputy Attorney General, has prepared three bills which Gov. Matthews will present to the Indiana Legislature next week to suppress the Roby race track, prevent prize fighting, and to enlarge the Governor's powers in such cases.

Salisbury's Trotters at Fresno.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Monroe Salisbury arrived here to-day from Los Angeles with the record breakers Alix, Flying Jib, Robert J., Nightingale, and Directly. As soon as the race tracks gets in condition an attempt will be made to break the previous records of these horses.

BOWLED THE NEW YEAR IN.

The Scrub Team Defeated the Regulars at the Montauk Club.

The Montauk Club brought the year 1894 to a glorious close at their clubhouse, Eighth Avenue and Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, last night. The weather was just the kind suited to the members, and when the entertainment began, the large rooms was taxed to their utmost capacity by the members and friends.

The entertainment began with a selection, "La Czarina," by the Gregory Trio. Mr. Macy, in his humorous recital, "The Skeleton," "The Silly Billy," and "Watchin' the Sparkin'," kept the members in roars of laughter for a long time. The entertainment was concluded with a serpentine dance by Mlle. Tobasco, after which the members adjourned to the bowling alley, where a match was to be decided between the Moody's Pick and the Broghtson's Pickaninies.

This game has been the chief topic of discussion among the members for a week past. No one knows the names of the competing teams, it being merely announced that two teams with unpronounceable names would roll, but at the last moment the game was declared off until Saturday evening, Jan. 5. Instead, the regular team and the scrub team of the club bowled a match game for a box of cigars. The onlookers had a good deal of sport, the crowd being divided into two factions, and the outburst of applause when a good play was made was deafening. The scrub team eventually won by 3 pins. After the game the members celebrated the entrance of the new year in due form. The score:

REGULARS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willits	1	5	4	148
Calaghan	1	4	5	126
Allen	2	6	2	171
Swan	1	6	8	158
Hoyt	3	1	6	128
Total	8	22	20	726

SCRUBS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
De Atune	4	1	5	153
Smith	2	5	8	168
Seave	4	2	4	158
Burtenshaw	2	1	7	132
Davor	3	0	7	118
Total	15	9	26	729

FRAMES.

Regulars 73 149 227 276 352 432 513 596 683 726
Scrubs 62 124 175 240 316 389 482 578 652 729

Averages—Regulars, 145 1-5; Scrubs, 145 4-5.
Scorers—Dr. Stratton and W. H. Cummings.
Umpire—V. H. Harder.

Bowlers at Summit.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 31.—A very select and socially exclusive bowling club has been formed here, which includes both young ladies and young gentlemen, and whose members meet and roll very enjoyable scores every Tuesday evening on the Casino Club's alleys. The club was organized by Miss Flagg, and its members are Miss Flagg, Miss Pierson, Miss Lucy Dillingham, Miss Mary Risk, Miss Bulkley, Miss Slosson, F. A. Dillingham, E. P. Hicks, Howard Dohrman, and Frederick Dohrman.

Page Defeated George Gould.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 31.—A pigeon match here to-day between Mr. George J. Gould, J. Seaver Page of New-York, and Count Castelane of Paris, with 50 birds each, divided into five suites of 10 birds each, at 24, 28, 30, and 32 yards, was shot with the following results: First 10, 24 yards—Castelane, 10; Page, 9; Gould, 8. At 28 yards—Gould, 10; Page, 9; Castelane, 6. At 30 yards, two suites of 10 each were shot—Page, 10; Gould, 7; Castelane, 6. Page, 10; Gould, 9; Castelane, 4. At 32 yards—Page, 9; Gould, 9; Castelane, 7. The totals were: Page, 47; Gould, 43; Castelane, 33.

Fournil Wants to Play Schaefer.

Fournil's good play in last night's billiard match has induced "Al" Smith to offer to back the Frenchman in a game with Schaefer. He posted $500 with Maurice Daly, and wants the two to play for $5,000 a side.

TROTTER AGAINST HACKNEY.

L. A. Burke Wants to Race Pascal Against Any High Stepper.

L. A. Burke of the Driving Club of New-York is a firm believer in the all-around superiority of the American trotting horse for driving purposes. Mr. Burke owns the sorely little black horse Pascal, that holds the champion ten-mile trotting record of 26:15, and drives him about town in his business as a builder. Twice a week in good weather the wiry little son of Pascarel takes Mr. Burke over the hills and flats from John Quinn's stable in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to Orange, N. J., starting after lunch and getting back in time for dinner, a drive of nearly thirty-five miles. Pascal is a tireless trotter, and he can handle weight with the heaviest road horses in town.

When Francis M. Ware proposed last Autumn to arrange a long-distance race between American trotters and English hackneys for the purpose of testing the train-catching merits of the rival breeds of horses, Mr. Burke wanted to enter Pascal to represent the trotters, but Mr. Ware barred him out, saying nobody would be found to start against him. The proposed races failed for want of entries on the part of the hackney men, but Mr. Burke is still eager to try conclusions with any hackney horse that can be produced either here or in England.

"You can say," said the owner of Pascal to a New-York Times reporter yesterday, "that I will match my little black horse against any hackney on earth to trot any distance, with any weight up, over any kind of track, and for any part of $5,000 a side. The hackney men may choose the distance and the course, and I don't care whether it is one mile over the Terre Haute trotting track or a hundred miles over a country road, and they can make the weights 100 pounds or a ton, just as they like."

Pascal is by Pascarel, 2:36, the son of Almont and Pearlie Clay, by American Clay. He is a very handsome, bloodlike black gelding, about 15.1 hands high, and in road condition his weight will probably not exceed 850 pounds. He is full of life and vim, but withal as docile and intelligent as a dog, and Mr. Burke says he can drop the reins in his road wagon and the horse will stand all day without hitching in the street.

AN ATTRACTIVE TURNOUT.

A Young Horsewoman Drives a Handsome Cob to a Showy Sleigh.

The fine sleighing of the past week has brought out a great variety of handsome Winter turnouts. There is the modification of the ladies' victoria, modeled on gracefully curving lines; the striking square-bodied sleigh gotten up with sharp angles, paneled and slatted sides, gayly colored in cherry red and black; the antique, rich-looking and stylish variation of the spider phaeton with and without the footman's rumble; the picturesque Danish and Russian sleighs, and all sorts of handsome things on runners.

One of the most striking turnouts in Central Park yesterday was a study in black and white shown by a young horsewoman of beauty and skill with the reins. Her horse was a coal-black cob, thick set, high lifed, with roached mane, docked tail, and extravagant action; in short, of the genuine horse-show type, and as glossy and black from ears to heels as the wonderful little pacer Direct, 2:05½. A harness of pure white set off the showy cob to striking advantage, the collar being covered with a soft white fur, which looked to be fine enough for ermine, and a snow-white plume rose saucily from the back band of the harness. The sleigh was a Russian affair; high bodied and all of a rich, glossy black which perfectly matched the color of the horse, except the low, solid runners with their turned-up tail pieces behind these being of the immaculate white of the harness.

The robe, a luxurious polar bear skin, the whip, the costume of the fair driver, and the entire arrangement of the gay equipage were such as to carry out to the minutest detail the striking contrast of color, and the effect was so successful that it made a midwinter horse show in itself.

ABOUT HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

—The Newmarket (England) December sale of thoroughbreds showed a strong market for high-class runners, notwithstanding the anti-gambling crusade on the other side which threatens the existence of racing. The three-year-old filly Nonethe-Wiser, by Wisdom, out of Carrie Roy, fetched the top price, selling for $36,000 to Lord Ellesmere. She was consigned by the Duchess of Montrose, whose Mecca, a three-year-old, by Isonomy, out of Pilgrimage, went for $13,000 to Mr. Jewett, and Adoration, a five-year-old mare, by Hermit, out of Devotion, sold for $12,600, to M. E. Blanc. Other smart-selling youngsters were the Duchess of Montrose's Contract, by Isonomy, for $11,500, to Lord Marcus Beresford; Kirkonell, by Royal Hampton, to Sir John Blundell, for $25,000, and Stowmarket, by Timothy, to Lord Beresford for $10,000. Marcus Daly sold Child of the Mist, by Blair Athol, to the Duke of Portland, for $3,100, and Foxhall P. Keene disposed of five cast-off colts and fillies at very low prices. Altogether, during the four days' sale, 263 animals were sold for $411,595, an average of $1,565 per head.

—The new rules governing admission to standard registration in the American Trotting Register go into force to-day, and all trotters registered hereafter will have to meet the requirements of these revised conditions to gain admission to the standard. The principal changes which have been made in the standard rules are these, and they are not very important: Rule 7, which admitted to standard rank the female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose sire was standard, and the equivalent of this rule, which admitted the female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam was standard, are both abolished, along with the old rule which admitted mares having records of 2:35 or better, whose sires or dams were standard. The standard was first adopted in 1879, when there were only about 1,100 trotters with records of 2:30, the standard rate of speed. Now there are more than 10,000 trotters in the 2:30 list, with the number increasing at the rate of 2,500 a year, yet the standard rate of speed has not been advanced for more than fifteen years.

—During the past season the following English owners each won $20,000 or upward: H. McCalmont, $88,370; Lord Rosebery, $85,780; Duke of Portland, $56,505; Duke of Westminster, $54,695; M. R. Lebaudy, $45,380; D. Cooper, $44,725; Mr. Fairie, $44,110; Mr. Manton, $42,840; T. Cannon, $39,040; Sir J. B. Maple, $38,825; J. Russel, $35,090; Col. North, $34,870; L. de Rothschild, $34,055; Baron Rothschild, $30,565; Lord Alington, $30,485; Mr. Dobell, $29,090; Baron de Hirsch, $27,450; Capt. Machell, $25,940; C. J. F. Fawcett, $25,865; W. G. Stevens, $25,090; D. Baird, $25,820; C. Trimmer, $23,945; J. H. Houldsworth, $23,745; P. Buchanan, $22,160; Lord Ellesmere, $21,960; Sir W. Throckmorton, $21,920; J. Lowther, $21,070; Lord Zetland, $20,400; C. S. Newton, $20,210.

—Trainer Charles G. Moser of Parkville is Wintering a choice lot of twenty or more fast trotters at his stables on Ocean Parkway. One of the lot is Col. Lawrence Kip's prize-winning mare Mambrino Belle, that carried off all the blue ribbons in the classes in which she was shown by Moser at the recent Horse Show, winning with her mate, Emoleta, $1,100 in prizes. Other promising trotters in Moser's stable are David H., a three-year-old, by Wilkes Boy, that has no record below 2:30, but that is said to be very fast; Roanoke Maid, 2:22¼, by Roanoke; Frank F., 2:20½, by Sir Falko, and the green horse De Mars, by Stamboul, 2:07½.

—At the time of the death of the late J. G. Davis, some of the horses of the Highlawn Stud were under mortgage to A. B. Darling and Charles S. Kerner of this city. It is announced that all claims against the stock have been adjusted, and it will come to the sale in New-York on Jan. 9 perfect in title, and free of all incumbrance. The most conspicuous horses in the consignment are the stallions Alcantara and Alexander.

—The Board of Racing Stewards of the St. Louis Fair Association issued its stake prospectus yesterday for the Spring meeting to be held at the fair grounds some time between May 1 and July 1 next. The purses offered aggregate $32,500, which, with the stake money, will foot up $150,000. Among the principal events are the Jockey Club Handicap, $8,000; the Inaugural Handicap, $5,000; Championship Stakes, $4,000, and seven others of $2,500 each.

—The Detroit Driving Club has claimed the fourth week in July for its annual Blue Ribbon trotting meeting of 1895, and President Daniel J. Campau, the leading spirit of the club, announces that a two weeks' running meeting will be given on the finely-appointed Grosse Point track, beginning June 24. The stakes will include a five-thousand-dollar Derby and nine other events, worth $2,000 each.

—There is no doubt that in the present unsettled status of racing and betting here many turfmen will enter their horses in Western stakes, and of those that close to-day the fixtures of the Latonia Jockey Club will attract many nominations as the fourteen events for two-year-old, three year-old, and older horses have been increasing in value every year. In 1894 they averaged $2,260 each, and for 1895 promise to show an increase.

—Isaac H. Dahlman, who has maintained an untarnished reputation in the horse business for forty-five years past, is now erecting a very large and commodious sales ring at his stables in East Twenty-fourth Street, where he will hereafter hold regular semi-weekly auction sales of horses, commencing on Monday, Jan. 14.

—Nathaniel Jenkins, one of the best-known turfmen in Northern New-England, died yesterday morning, at Concord, N. H., aged fifty-two years.

Skating in the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Oranges this Winter are well supplied with places for skating. Although the ponds are small, they are safe, because of the shallowness of the water. Chief among them is the Springdale Skating Park, at North Park Street and Springdale Avenue, which is in charge of Herbert F. Loverel, and where the ice is now in prime condition. There is also excellent skating at Crystal Lake, on the mountain, near Eagle Rock, which is owned and run by Hugh Mitchell. Then there is fine skating on the pond at the top of the cable road; also on the mountain in West Orange. The Field Club has just opened its skating rink on its grounds in South Orange, and the ice there could not be better. All these places have already been visited by great numbers, but now that the severity of the weather has somewhat abated, the lovers of the Winter sport will flock to them in greatly-increased numbers.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Maplewood Gun Club held its annual supper and election of officers at the South Orange hotel to-night. The following were elected: President—J. Warren Smith; Treasurer—T. B. Smith; Secretary—Walter G. Laidlaw; Corresponding Secretary—O. L. Yeomans; Manager—D. W. Van Iderstein; Field Captain—W. A. Drake; Governing Committee—Samuel B. Tillon, J. Higgins, W. J. Smith, William N. Drake, A. Parry, Dr. J. W. Fisher, D. W. Van Inderstein, O. L. Yeomans, G. H. Smith, and Walter G. Laidlaw.

Skating at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Arrangements were completed to-night for two skating races to take place on the river next Saturday afternoon. One of the races will be between couples, each composed of a lady and gentleman. The distance will be one mile. The other race will be for the championship of Monmouth County, and the prizes will be silver cups. The river was fairly alive to-day with skaters and ice yachts, and a big crowd is expected here to-morrow to enjoy the sport.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The toboggan slides of the Essex County Country Club in Hutton Park, West Orange, have been opened for the Winter, and in the last few evenings they have been frequented in large numbers by the most exclusive of the social set from the Oranges, Newark, New-York, and elsewhere. The club has purchased thirty-five new toboggans, which are used by the guests not possessing toboggans of their own. The slides are long and quite steep, and are now in the very best of condition.

—A match game of duplicate whist will be played next Friday night between teams of twelve men each from the Orange Whist Club and the Elizabeth Athletic Club, at the rooms of the former in Arlington Avenue, East Orange.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Orange Athletic Club will be held on Friday evening at the clubhouse to consider a number of amendments to the by-laws suggested by the Board of Directors.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic exhibition, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Athletic and gymnastic exhibition, at Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.

Meeting of New-York Wheelmen, at 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Close of intercollegiate chess tournament; reception and presentation of medals at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 8:30 P. M.

Opening clubhouse of Huguenot Yacht Club, at New-Rochelle, 11 A. M.

Shooting.—Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge; Holiday Sweepstakes, at Dexter Park, L. I.; New-Utrecht Gun Club, at Woodlawn Park, L. I.; South Side Gun Club, at Newark; Country Club, Westchester.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Greenwich Wheelmen's "ladies' day," 509 Hudson Street.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken, 8 P. M.; Atalantas vs. Tourists, at Newark.

Coney Island Gun Club shoot, at Dexter Park.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Riverside Yacht Club meeting.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Rahway.

Long Island Wheelmen's ball, at Astoria, Schuetzen Park.

Annual meeting of The Jockey Club.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Union Boat Club, Grand Union Hotel.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Bowling.—Columbia Cyclers vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Billiards.—Gallagher vs. Fournil, at Daly's.

Meeting of the new Steeplechase Association, at the Cumberland, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Work Kept the Tramps Away.

From The Baltimore American.

We are the last people in the world to advise any one to refuse assistance to a deserving applicant, but feeding tramps is a kind of charity which Aesop very faithfully portrayed when he told about the man who warmed the frozen serpent in his bosom. The way to treat the tramp is to make him work. If he will not work, he does not deserve consideration. There was a time when Carroll County was infested with this nuisance, but after the Judge put them to work on the roads, they left that entire section out of their wanderings.

Dry Goods.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Costumes

A., C. & CO. will offer this week the balance of their Fall importation of

Dinner & Evening Dresses,
Plush Wraps, Cloaks,
Suits, Street & Carriage Costumes,
SKIRTS & OPERA CLOAKS,

At greatly reduced prices.

Broadway & 19th st.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR — A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN

GRILLON — E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

Bicycles.

BIDWELL-TINKHAM CYCLE CO.
'95 Models Stearns and Tourist, $55 to $125.
Renting, Storage, Lockers, Repairs.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON DUCK, DYED Brown.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1425 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 4, 1894.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,500 yards of Cotton Duck, 6½ to 7 ounce, dyed brown, conforming strictly to sample that can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions of manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Duck" and addressed to A. F. HOCKWELL, Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

Rooms Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

HER BELLS RANG AGAIN

Once More Trinity's Chimes Were Heard on New Year's Eve.

THE CROWDS WERE LARGE AND NOISY

But Not So Disorderly as in Former Years—Many Hundreds of Tin Horns Captured by the Police Force.

Trinity's chimes rang again last night, according to long-established custom.

The bells were silent last year, because the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix felt that there had crept into the New Year's celebration too much blowing of horns and other objectionable features in the neighborhood of the church at midnight.

But the pressure of public opinion was such that he consented to have the chimes rung, as before, last night, with the understanding that they would never ring again on New Year's Eve if the crowds were disorderly.

A great many people from all over the city crowded into lower Broadway and the cross streets. It was estimated that at midnight there were 15,000 people there. Two processions marched quickly down Broadway on either side from 10:30 o'clock until long after midnight. A counter current set in soon after the New Year was rung in.

The sidewalks and street pavement, on to which the crowd was soon forced by reason of its own numbers, were damp and slippery, and the air was chilly. But nobody seemed to mind. Nearly every able-bodied young man, and some old ones, and not a few girls and women, were provided, when they started for Trinity, with horns, and the din which was created by the owners as they went down Broadway was terrible.

The cable cars had considerable difficulty in forcing their way through the crowd, which became packed into the blocks nearest the church. The clang of their bells added to the confusion. There was not, however, as much noise, and there was less rowdyism last night than in former years when the chimes have rung.

The police had orders to prevent as much of the racket as possible. They went about it in a good-natured way, and the crowd submitted gracefully. One young man stood on the rear of a cable car blowing a particularly blatant horn. A policeman jumped aboard and snatched the horn out of the young fellow's hands. The policeman was applauded.

Inspector McAvoy, with 400 policemen under him, kept a sharp lookout for noisy offenders. The policemen included the Steamboat Squad and special men from the City Hall, Church Street, and Old Slip Stations. The hornblowers were intercepted as they marched toward the church, and many lost their instruments.

One consignment of 400 horns was sent to the Steamboat Squad's Station.

There were also many Central Office men in citizen's dress in the crowd. They kept a lookout for pickpockets who should attempt to avail themselves of the opportunity to pick pockets.

The multitudes remained until after the midnight hour had been struck. Then they began to melt away. It was long after the new year had been born that the last person left the street.

The programme which Dr. Dix selected for the chimes was as follows:

1. Ringing the chimes on nine bells.
2. Evening bells.
3. Scotch melody from "Guy Mannering."
4. Song from "Oberon," by von Weber.
5. "Happy Am I."
6. Air, by De Beriot.
7. "Kiss Me, Mother, Good Night."
8. "Happy New Year to Thee."
9. "The Old Volunteer Fireman."
10. "Child of the Regiment."
11. "Life, Let Us Cherish."
12. "Little Maggie May."
13. "The Blue Bells of Scotland."
14. "Auld Lang Syne."
15. "Home, Sweet Home."

The bells were rung by A. Muslahn, Jr., who has chimed in the new year for fifteen years.

Chimes were also rung on the bells of St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The following programme was rendered between 11:30 and 1 o'clock:

"Hail Columbia."
"Robin Adair."
Selection from "Martha."
"Marseillaise."
"The Hour of Parting."
"The Lily of the Vale."
"Men of Harlech."
"Carnival of Venice."
"Theme de Mercadante."
"La Fille du Regiment."
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Red, White, and Blue."
"Liberty Bell."
"See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
"The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls."
"Old Folks at Home."
"Comin' Through the Rye."
"Those Endearing Charms."
"British Grenadiers."
"Home, Sweet Home."

There was a great crowd in the streets adjacent to the church. It was comparatively quiet and orderly. But the younger people indulged in blowing horns and raising considerable din when the bells rang in the new year.

A union watch meeting was held at the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, last night. All the churches in the neighborhood participated. The services began at 10 o'clock, and were concluded soon after midnight.

Watch meetings were also held in Metropolitan Hall, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and St. Bartholomew's Mission, in East Forty-second Street.

FOOD TO-DAY FOR THE NEEDY.

Entertainment to be Had in Many Charitable Institutions.

Five hundred homeless women will partake of a turkey dinner given to-day by Sister Charlotte at the Day Star Industrial Home, 213 West Twenty-fourth Street. Newsboys will find enough to eat at 2,373 Third Avenue after 10 o'clock in the morning, so that any one of them can go about for the rest of the day looking like a Brownie. The feast is to be spread in the Mount Morris Baptist Church.

Good dinners will be served at all the public and private charitable institutions.

There will be a Christmas tree at the mission of the New-York Rescue Band, 16 Doyers Street. Hot coffee and cakes will be served. There will also be a song service and an address by the Indian Princess Veroqua.

Every year J. Hartmann, M. D., serves a New Year's lunch for hundreds of poor people. He will distribute 1,000 meals, consisting of bread, milk, cheese, and fruit to needy persons who call at his office, 267 West Thirty-sixth Street, at noon. Those who want milk are requested to bring cans.

There will be an entertainment at the Tombs at 2 o'clock to-day, including vocal and instrumental solos, recitations, and whistling. The arrangements for this entertainment were made by Mrs. M. A. Studwell, Mrs. A. C. Taylor, and Mrs. Beekman de Peyster.

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT LAKEWOOD

Ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines—House Party at Mr. Gould's.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 31.—The New Year's ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines to-night was a most brilliant affair. An elaborate supper was served at small tables surrounding a huge table in the form of a trefoil, covered with flowers, in which colored electric lights were imbedded.

An unusually large number of dancing people from the cottages and parties of young people from town, including one chaperoned by Mrs. Seth W. Johnson of New-York, were in attendance.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Col. and Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Read, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, William Barclay Parsons of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reade, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice of Brooklyn, and the Misses Campbell of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are entertaining a house party over New Year's. Mrs. Gould gave a dinner in honor of a party of twenty at her cottage in Madison Avenue, followed by a dance later in the evening. At the dinner the hunting colors predominated—red ribbons, red carnations and roses, with the entire cottage dressed with holly.

Mrs. Gould wore a gown of white satin, veiled with chiffon, garniture of holly, and diamond and sapphire ornaments on the corsage.

Among Mrs. Gould's guests are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Anna Gould, Miss Cameron, Miss Pomeroy, Count Castellane, Mr. Herbert, Charles Baldwin, and R. R. Duval.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WESTERN SOCIETY'S "SMOKER."

The Members Have an Informal Entertainment and See the Old Year Out.

The members and friends of the Western Society of New-York gathered at their handsome clubrooms last night to see the old year out and the new year in.

It was the second smoker of the season, and the Entertainment Committee had arranged an exceptionally attractive programme. The musical part was furnished by Miss Elly Coghlan, Rose Coghlan's sister, who sang several charming songs; Mrs. Harry Bloodgood, Miss Linda Bloodgood, Miss Henning, Mrs. M. Metcalf Smith, and Mr. George Connelly. The entertainment was entirely informal, and the speakers were introduced at the pleasure of the Chairman, who first called on A. S. Bacon of Brooklyn, formerly of Michigan. He said:

The year 1894 has been a woefully dull one, and yet I am glad to say some of our friends have had prosperous transactions in corner lots in Japan. "The City of New-York stands pre-eminently the only city where you can get a license to steal. Yet I am proud of it, and prouder still of Brooklyn, a place, as some one has said, of 2,000,000 people, one-half of whom are in Greenwood.

The speaker then told what Westerners had done for New-York in a eulogistic strain.

Other gentlemen who spoke were John S. Wise, E. S. Wallace, A. O. Kittredge, William George Jordan, Samuel H. Drew, and William H. Morton.

Prominent among those present were I. Marshall Freese, William P. Comee, William B. Livingstone, Charles L. Andrews, J. H. Sprague, Edward B. Brown, John A. Jarvis, and John B. Joynes. Henry E. Waterson, President of the society, was unable to attend.

FINED FOR SALTING RAILROAD TRACKS

The Traction Company Will Carryy the Case to the Supreme Court.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 31.—Peter Brady, an employe of the Traction Company, was fined $10 and costs in the Police Court for throwing salt on the company's tracks to melt the ice and snow. The company's lawyers appealed the case to the higher court, and bail was furnished for the offender.

The Traction Company intends to fight the city authorities, and will furnish bail and appeal every fine imposed on its men.

The police meanwhile have orders to arrest all violators of the ordinance, and intend doing so.

Caught $2,200 with a Fishhook.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 31.—A rumor was current this afternoon that the Hudson County National Bank had been robbed of a large amount of money.

President Washburne said the amount was $2,200, and that the robbery occurred in August last.

The money was taken from Paying Teller Horton's desk during business hours, and detectives believe that it was abstracted by means of a fishhook fastened to a stick, the teller's attention having been attracted meanwhile by a confederate of the thief.

They have not been able to trace the money.

Thieves Rob the Poor Boxes.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 31.—Thieves broke into the Church of Our Lady of Victory, on Bridge Street, early yesterday morning, and robbed the collection boxes placed near the entrance for contributions for the poor. It is not known how much money was secured. The robbers missed one box containing $7. It is believed that the thieves belong to the same gang which robbed the Slavonican Church at Passaic City on Christmas Eve.

Our Great January Silk Sale

Will commence Wednesday, January 2nd.

The goods will be of the same character as we regularly have in stock.

50,000 yards selected at our Stock Inventory and comprising Rich Novelties for day and evening wear; Plain and Fancy Colored Dress Silks and Satins, Skirting and Lining Silks, in great variety.

250 pieces of Black Silks, including Fancies, at manufacturers' cost.

IN THE BASEMENT.

The variety in style, the completeness of assortment and the remarkable value obtainable, will reward a careful examination. The prices in this department will range from 25 cents to $1.00 a yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

CARBOLIC ACID CAUSED BIDWELL'S DEATH

As Executor of an Estate He Was to Make an Accounting To-morrow.

William E. Bidwell, well-known in the jewelry business in this city and Brooklyn, died under strange circumstances at his home, 387 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning.

As his death was sudden, Dr. Malcolm E. Parrott, the family physician of 379 Jefferson Avenue, could not give a certificate of death, and, by direction of Coroner Creamer, Dr. John M. Clayland, the Coroner's physician, made an autopsy yesterday.

He found that death was due to carbolic acid poisoning, but whether the acid was taken with suicidal intent or accidentally he could not determine.

Mr. Bidwell was in financial trouble, and his wife has not been living with him for some time. He was a member of the firm of James H. Hart & Co., jewelers, who went into liquidation last March, and the executor of the estate of the late John Thompson.

This estate was valued at $60,000, and Mr. Bidwell was to have made an accounting of its condition to-morrow. The heirs are Mrs. Annie S. Jarrett, wife of Dr. Arthur S. Jarrett, Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Washington H. Thompson of New-Jersey.

Mr. Bidwell served through the war, and was in Andersonville and Libby prisons. He was a member of the Union League Club. He leaves a wife and two sons.

BICYCLER GLOVER DROWNED IN LONG POND

His Wheel Went into an Air-Hole and He Was Thrown on Thin Ice.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 31.—Frederick Glover, one of the champion bicyclists of Long Island, was racing against time on a mile stretch of ice on Long Pond, near here, this morning, and had nearly finished the course, when the machine went into an airhole, throwing Glover about ten feet ahead into soft ice.

His cries attracted the attention of two pickerel fishermen, but they were powerless to help him, and he soon sank.

A skiff was taken to the pond, and both the body and the wheel were recovered.

Glover was an enthusiastic bicyclist, and had made several fine records at Long Island tournaments. He was about twenty-two years old, and had been employed in the Fahy's watch-case factory.

Father Ducey Declines to Talk.

A statement appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday to the effect that Father Ducey's attitude toward Archbishop Corrigan had been looked upon unfavorably at the Vatican, and that if the priest continued rebellious he would probably be suspended.

The article said, also, that Archbishop Corrigan's prestige at the Vatican had increased, and that it would be wise for Archbishop Ireland to disown Father Ducey.

Father Ducey, when seen at his residence last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, declined to express an opinion or give his views upon the subject.

Night Owls Dance in Tammany Hall.

The Night Owls had a dance at Tammany Hall last night. There are about 1,000 members of the club, and most of them were there, and nearly every one had a horn.

There was so much noise made at midnight that the Tammany Tiger turned in his grave.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Fanny Davenport's "Gismonda."—None of the Sardou plays in which Fanny Davenport has heretofore appeared has given promise in the beginning of such lasting success as "Gismonda," which she is now presenting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The house has been packed at every performance since the opening night, and the advance sale of seats has been remarkable from the beginning. Miss Davenport's only regret now is that she originally arranged for so short a season in this city. All her time has been filled throughout the country to the close of the season, and she is now making frantic efforts to cancel out-of-town dates, so as to remain in New-York as long as possible. This, of course, it is not easy to do in the case of a play which has secured the prestige of a New-York success, but Miss Davenport has succeeded in arranging for an extension of her Fifth Avenue engagement for two weeks, and will continue to labor for a still further extension. Last night she presented her revised version of the second act of "Gismonda," in which, by judicious excisions, she has managed to save a few minutes more. The curtain now falls on the final scene in good season, and out-of-town playgoers have plenty of time to catch the last trains for home.

—New Year's Matinées.—New Year is a better day for matinées than Christmas, because an elaborate dinner is not one of the necessary observances of the day. Special matinées will be given at every theatre in the city to-day, except at the Fifth Avenue, even the Kendals, who declined to act Christmas Day, having decided to play to-day. Matinées will also be given at the Columbia and Park Theatres, Brooklyn, where De Wolf Hopper, in "Dr. Syntax," and William H. Crane, in "The Pacific Mail," are the respective attractions. At the New-York theatres the current bills will be presented, and playgoers will find a varied list to choose from by reference to the advertising columns of The New-York Times.

—Billee Barlow Coming.—Manager F. F. Proctor cabled from London yesterday that he had engaged Billee Barlow, the popular burlesque artist and singer, as one of the attractions for the opening of his new theatre in Fifty-eighth Street, early next Summer. Miss Barlow is now singing nightly at four of the London music halls. Her latest songs are "If I Like It," "Do Buy Me That, Mamma, Dear," "The Lady Barber," and "Off with the Band." Miss Barlow has sent New Year greetings to her New-York friends in the form of a gold-lettered card, bearing, in addition to good wishes, a beautiful photographic vignette of herself.

—"Rob Roy Souvenirs.—One of the silver bonbonnieres to be distributed as souvenirs of the one hundredth performance of "Rob Roy," at the Herald Square Theatre, Thursday evening, Jan. 10, is now on exhibition in the art gallery of the theatre. Reginald De Koven, composer of the music of the opera, will personally conduct the orchestra on this occasion. "Rob Roy" begins the new year with as many warm admirers as ever, and Managers Evans and Whitney have not yet fixed on any date for its withdrawal.

—"The Cotton King."—Sutton Vane's melodrama, "The Cotton King," with its handsome scenery and startling effects, has made a genuine success at the Academy of Music. Three weeks remain for its run after this, and it will be followed, Jan. 28, by an elaborate production of "Rory of the Hill," James C. Roach's new Irish play. Next season the Academy will be devoted almost entirely to productions chiefly foreign, to be made by Charles Frohman.

—Garden Theatre.—"Little Christopher" will begin the new year at the Garden Theatre with its one hundred and first performance this afternoon. Miniature clocks, in the form of golden lyres, were presented to the audience last night as mementoes of the one hundredth performance. The new living picture, "Move on, Please," designed by Thomas Nast and presented for the first time last night, proved a welcome addition to the Kilanyi group.

—Denman Thompson's New Show.—Denman Thompson will present at the Star Theatre next Sunday night, for the first time in New-York, his new entertainment of pictures and songs. It will be given thereafter every Wednesday afternoon and Sunday night during the run of "The Old Homestead" at this house.

—A New Face at the Empire.—Ferdinand Gottschalk of the Lyceum Theatre Company made his first appearance at the Empire last night, as Eddie Remon, in "The Masqueraders." He made a remarkably favorable impression on the audience, and proved a distinct addition to the cast.

Stern Bros.

Wednesday, Jan. 2nd,

Annual Sale of High Class Housekeeping Linens

from the leading manufacturers at

Exceptionally Low Prices.

Better values will be offered than at any previous sale

West 23d St.

Linens.

Our Annual Sale

will begin on

Wednesday, Jan. 2d.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—There have been few countries in the world that have made such progress in penal reform as Japan. Much of the progress has been due to the work of two correspondents of the Prison Association of New-York—Mr. Taneaka Hare and Mr. Kosuke Toemoka. The last-named of these gentlemen is now on a visit to this country, and will deliver an address, under the auspices of the Prison Association, at the Philanthropic Union of the Society of Friends, Fifteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place, to-morrow, and a second one on Jan. 7, at the Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square, South.

—A course of four illustrated lectures will be given by the Linnæan Society of this city in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History Tuesday evenings, Jan. 8, Feb. 5, March 12, and April 2. The subjects will be: "A Trip Through the Lesser Antilles," "The Great West a Half Million Years Ago," "Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific," and "Ancient Earthworks in the Ohio Valley." They will all be by eminent lecturers. Tickets for the course may be had on application at the Museum office.

—Robert Heddiger, a locksmith, shot himself in the head early last night, at his home, 439 West Fiftieth Street, and died almost instantly. He was a married man and the father of a family. His inability to secure employment is said to have caused him to take his life. Heddiger had been out of work many months.

—Prof. Albert S. Bickmore will deliver a lecture at 3 P. M. to-day at the American Museum of Natural History. His subject will be "Wales and Monut Snowdon." Admission is free and all are welcome.

Brooklyn.

—Police Commissioners Welles yesterday appointed George Crosby Deputy Police Commissioner in place of Granville W. Harmon, resigned, at a salary of $3,500. Mr. Crosby has been acting Deputy Commissioner since Register-elect Harmon resigned. He was formerly Accountant.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the motion to change the place of trial of the suit of Clara Harmon against the Vanderbilt Hotel Company from Kings County to New-York. The plaintiff sues to recover $2,000 for a lost trunk.

—Mayor Schieren will receive the citizens of Brooklyn in the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. He will be assisted by Controller Palmer and City Auditor Sutton, the two new city officers who will take office to-day.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, has granted leave to the Sisters of the Precious Blood to mortgage their property, 212 Putnam Avenue, for $5,000. The money is to be used in completing the new chapel.

—The Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor, as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, burned $7,380,782 of cancelled and paid bonds in the basement of the City Hall yesterday.

—The annual report of the Montauk Club shows assets of $258,621.03, and liabilities of $249,057.77.

Long Island.

—The Oyster Planters' Union of Southampton has been formed, with these officers: President—D. A. Vail; Vice President—Warren Corwin; Secretary—Horace Lane; Treasurer—James Carter.

—In nearly every village on Long Island preparations have been made to enforce the compulsory education law that goes into effect to-day.

—High tides flooded the meadows skirting the shore of the Great South Bay, and ice boating is now a popular sport.

—The machinery for the power house of the Northport Electric Company arrived there yesterday.

Yonkers.

—The Post Office will be open to-day only between the hours of 7 and 10 in the morning. The carriers will make the early morning delivery only. The front doors will be open for the accommodation of box holders until 12 o'clock noon, and from 6 to 8 P. M. All mails will depart on schedule time.

—The Amaranths have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—James P. Dunn; Vice President—John Mangin; Secretary—P. J. Butler; Treasurer—William J. Healey; Trustees—Charles Canavan, Thomas McGrath, and William Sloane.

—Margaret Conway Flood, sixty-three years old, of 11 Yonkers Avenue, was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning. Coroner Miles took charge of the case.

—Flames early yesterday in one of the frame buildings at the hat factory of John T. Waring & Co. were extinguished before they had gained much headway.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club members had their regular annual New Year's Eve celebration last evening. They called it "an evening of fun."

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to C. B. Gunther for a house on Mile Square Road, one story, 22 by 36 feet in dimensions.

—Henry G. McKinley of New-York and Miss Sarah Fyfe of this city were married last evening at the home of the bride, 75 Chestnut Street.

—The Lowerre Baptist Sunday school festival and that of the Central Methodist Sunday school took place last evening.

—Many trains are laid off for the holiday and a special time table will be in operation on the Hudson River Railroad to-day.

—The explosion of an oil stove in the dairy of Marchant Brothers did some damage to the house.

—The City Club will have a spread to-day and be glad to welcome its friends.

—The City Hose Company held its annual ball last evening in Teutonia Hall.

—The bazaar at St. Peter's Hall closed last evening. It was successful.

—The Yonkers Bowling Association alleys will open at 9 o'clock to-day.

Westchester County.

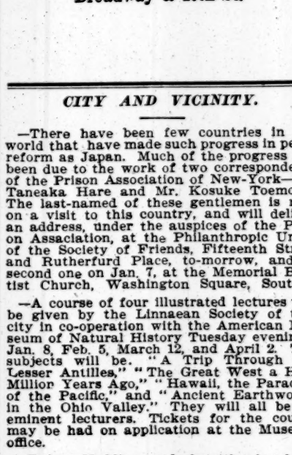
—Cortlandt Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Peekskill has elected the following new officers: Noble Grand—Robert McCord; Vice Grand—John C. Woodworth; Secretary—John B. Steele; Permanent Secretary—Henry S. Free; Treasurer—Max Saloman; Trustee (for three years)—Hiram Blanchard.

—Warden O. V. Sage of Sing Sing prison is spending the New Year's holiday in Albany. The prison will be closed to-day and the men kept in their cells. They will have for breakfast sausages, with mashed potatoes, and tea and coffee, with milk and sugar.

—The newly-elected county officers assume their duties to-day. The new Surrogate, Theodore H. Silkman of Yonkers, will hold court at White Plains on Mondays and Saturdays and in Yonkers on Wednesdays.

—The Highland Avenue Methodist Sunday school of Sing Sing will have its annual entertainment this evening. There will be vocal and instrumental music, recitations, &c.

—There were fine skating and ice boating off Sing Sing and thence all the way up the Hudson yesterday.



Closed today—New Year's.

First of the year. We have no apologies to make, no fibs to wriggle out of, we make no promises to do better—except as our best grows better every day.

Clothes, shoes, hats, furnishings, and your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 824 St.

Stern Bros.

Continuation Sale of Ladies' Jackets

of Chinchillas, Cheviots, Boucle Diagonal and Plain Cloths, at

$4.25 $5.50 $6.75 $8.00 $9.85

Ladies' Capes

of the most desirable Cloths and Plush, at

$10.50 $11.75 $14.25 $15.50

with the remainder of their

Imported and Higher Cost Garments

at

Corresponding Prices.

West 23d St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

We still believe in the custom of making New Year's calls.

The number of our customers is so large, however, as to preclude the possibility of our calling on them personally, but like the popular pastor—with a large flock—we call on them to call on us in our study, (the place where "we study to please,") where we shall be glad to give comfort and satisfaction to each and every one.

And there is more good, solid comfort to be had out of our $25 London "Great" Coats than from anything else we know of for the money.

$13,000 MISSED IN THE COACHMEN'S UNION

Former President Kelly Told in Court to Produce the Books.

President John J. Pollard of the Coachmen's Union Benevolent Association yesterday summoned Thomas Kelly, the former President of the association, before Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Court. Pollard declared that five years ago the association had $18,000 in its treasury, and now there is but $5,000. While he made no charges of misappropriation, he was nevertheless unable to account to the Board of Directors for the $13,000 discrepancy, as the association books were missing.

He said he had made a demand upon Kelly for the books, but could get no satisfaction.

Kelly assured the court that he had never had the books in his custody, that the only book used by him was a small memorandum book, his own personal property.

P. J. Slater, Secretary of the association, was asked to produce the books, and he declared that all of the former records that he found on taking charge he had turned over, and now had only the books that he was using for current business.

Justice Meade said he would give Slater and Kelly until Thursday to produce all of the books in their possession relating to the business of the association.

JAEGER

The Standard Underwear of the World!

Now at Greatly Reduced Prices!

176 Fifth Avenue, below 23d Street, 1,189 Broadway, near 28th Street, 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Company

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

For the Year Ending December 31, 1894.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at 4 per cent. Actuaries' Table (N. Y. State standard,) including dividends	$6,498,783.00	By bonds and mortgages	$4,504,290.31
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	38,040.00	By United States and other bonds	1,702,375.83
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	36,100.00	By real estate	57,000.00
To premiums paid in advance	3,776.61	By cash in banks	153,910.73
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	2,285.00	By cash in office	1,103.58
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts	5,906.88	By loans on policies	268,986.51
To surplus as regards policy holders	508,384.90	By loans secured by collaterals	91,790.42
		By balances due by agents, secured	14,287.38
		By interest accrued	91,271.19
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	100,644.84
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	107,606.71
Total	$7,093,276.39	Total	$7,093,276.39

On the former basis of valuation (i. e., American Table and 4 1-2 per cent. interest) the surplus is $937,732.90.

Payments to Policy Holders during 1894; Dividends, Death Claims, Matured Endowments, etc., $934,534.73.

DIRECTORS.

Henry W. Ford, Nathan F. Graves, H. K. Thurber, Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, George G. Williams, Antony Wallach, Oliver P. Buel, Edw. Van Volkenburgh, Charles P. Fraleigh, John P. Munn, M. D., George H. Burford, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, E. H. Perkins, Jr., A. S. Frissell, John J. Tucker, D. H. Houghtaling, Thomas Russell, Edward P. Steers, David J. Dean, Charles E. Patterson, John M. Toucey, Wm. T. Standen, Solomon W. Albro, Geo. E. Fisher, Donald B. Toucey.

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C. P. FRALEIGH.....Secretary
A. WHEELWRIGHT.....Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM T. STANDEN.....Actuary
ARTHUR C. PERRY.....Cashier
J. R. MUNN.....Medical Director

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JOHN J. TUCKER.....Builder
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Pres. Im. and Tr. National Bank
JAMES R. PLUM.....Leather

Home Office, 261, 262, and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

1855 1895

Forty Years Ago

in a small store on the east side of Broadway, near Astor Place, "The Linen Store" was started. Steadily increasing business has several times since then necessitated removal to larger premises. To-day it is conveniently located in the centre of the best retail business district, occupying an entire five-story building, and is in every way better equipped for catering to the wants of its patrons than ever before. The business was established with the object of dealing in

Pure Linens as a Specialty.

This purpose has always been steadfastly adhered to and every effort directed to the supplying of goods of the highest standard of quality. The knowledge acquired through our long experience enables us to place before our customers assortments from which they may make their purchases with confidence. Our stock is generally conceded to be the most comprehensive in the country; indeed there is no desirable linen article or fabric known to us which cannot be obtained in some one of our departments. We deal directly with the manufacturers; many of the goods which we offer are made for us exclusively and cannot be had elsewhere. To meet the demands of our business outside of our specialty, we have added from time to time departments for Art Materials, Blankets, Down Quilts, Bed Spreads, &c., and Washable Dress Materials, in which we carry varied and choice assortments of the best goods in these lines.

Our Annual Linen Sale,

Commencing January 2d, will be one of unusual interest; for several months we have been making careful preparation for it, and have secured a number of most desirable lots of high-grade goods—table linen by the yard, table cloths and napkins in all sizes, towels, hemstitched table linens, &c., which we shall offer at about 33 1-3 per cent. discount. Also exceptional values in Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases.

A printed list of particulars of goods in this sale will be mailed on request.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

"THE LINEN STORE," 14 West 23d St., New-York.

LAWRENCE J. TORMEY RETURNS

He Tells Treasurer Adams that His Accounts Are All Right.

Lawrence J. Tormey of the County Treasurer's office, Brooklyn, returned from the South yesterday.

He refused to make any statement as to the report of the expert accountants employed by the Board of Supervisors that the jurors' fees fund was short $24,000. This fund Mr. Tormey had exclusive charge of.

County Treasurer Adams said Tormey had told him that the accounts were all right.

A friend of Tormey last night told a reporter for The New-York Times that Tormey was in New-York, and that he would probably remain there until Wednesday, when he would make a statement to the County Treasurer, if the County Treasurer so desired.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Lock Haven, Penn., Dec. 31.—The picture-frame manufactory of Brown Brothers, together with three dwellings, a barn, and a number of outbuildings, were burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Ohio flats, on Wharton Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, were burned this morning; loss, $30,000. Three women were taken from their beds unconscious.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 31.—One side of Main Street in Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, burned this morning. The loss is $30,000, with insurance of one-half.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 31.—The Seymour House, the oldest hotel in Oshkosh, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 31.—The Garden Street schoolhouse was damaged $10,000 by fire and water this morning; insured.

Boston, Dec. 31.—The milk depot of C. Brigham & Co., corner of Castle and Tremont Streets, was burned to-night. Little, Maxwell & Co. lose $25,000 to $30,000, Brigham & Co. lose $40,000, the Boston and Albany Railroad, which owned the building, $20,000; all covered by insurance. Several firemen were injured by falling glass.

Jan. 1-1895 | The New-York Times. | Part Two, Pages 9-16

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

Successors to A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts.

WHY OUR GREAT JANUARY SALE.

The Reason--Our gigantic stocks of finest Dry Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery, &c., including the balance of our wholesale Winter lines, must be sold to secure space for February shipments, and for our new GROCERY and HARNESS DEPARTMENTS. Heroic measures have been adopted. No considerations of profit will stand in the way of a clean sweep. Prices will be cut as never before. It is not a reduction, but a deep cut, in many instances, down to 1-2 ABSOLUTE COST to us. NOT BANKRUPT OR ASSIGNED STOCKS, REMEMBER, BUT the FINEST AND FRESHEST GOODS IN THE WORLD.

The Effect--Our low series of prices for the past three months, was a revelation to the Shopping Public. We propose to outdo even that, in this, our GREAT JANUARY SALE. A new scale of prices will result. No old precedents will prevail. A just equipoise will be established between buyer and seller--and a dollar will go twice as far as before. All are invited to inspect goods and compare prices. We hope you will be among them.

DRESS GOODS.

This is no tariff reduction, no bankrupt stock. SIMPLY CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK. It is divided into two lots:

Lot 1 goes at..... 78 cts. yd.

Lot 2 goes at..... 98 cts. yd.

(Most of these goods are 2.00 and 4.00 grades.)

4th Avenue Dress Goods.

Remarkable doings here.

100 pieces Silk and Wool Suttings, 36 in., ought to sell at 45..... 19 cts.

Glace Novelty Dress Goods, 36 and 38 inch, manfr's. entire stock, were 60 cts..... 23 cts.

Another lot of Novelties, 40 to 46 inches, always bring 1.00..... 48 cts.

2d week of Our Great Advance Sale of

PRINTED SILKS

for the Spring of 1895

at simply sensational prices—low prices mean nothing unless you examine the goods. First, high-art Jap. Silks, and second, sample pieces from our Lyons printer, no two pieces alike; these will cost 85 cts in the Spring.

all at 48 cts.

Come early in the morning for the Japanese Crinkle Crepes, Black and Co'l'd Surahs, Stripe and Check Wash Silks, not a yard worth less than 00 cts..... 25 cts.

SILK DRESS PATTERNS.

6,000 in Indias, Chinas, and Japs, patterns 15 to 16 yds, endless variety, cost 15.00..... 7.33 per pattern.

ALL WHOLESALE SILKS,

including every late Fall and Winter novelty, ranging from 1.50 grades to those of 2.50, will be placed in the Rotunda in two lots:

Lot 1 goes at..... 66 cts.

Lot 2 goes at..... 90 cts.

What a chance for odd waists and whole gowns!

BLACK SILKS.

250 pieces Satin Duchesse and Rhadame, Peau de Soie, Armure Royal, Gros Grains, figured and plain, not a piece worth less than 1.50 yd., 95 cts.

BLACK AND COLORED GRENADINES.

98 cts. 1.48 1.98 and 2.48

If you are thinking of a new gown, or even imagine you will need one, do not waste a moment, buy now.

LADIES' CLOAK DEPT.

Every Winter garment must go. TAILOR-MADE COATS in Cheviot, Kersey, and Beaver, very latest cut, newest sleeve,

15.00 ones go at..... 9.50

20.00 ones go at..... 12.50

25.00 ones go at..... 14.50

500 more in Fine Castor Beaver, Chinchilla, and French Bouclé—handsomely lined,

18.50 22.50 25.00

(just half price.)

DOUBLE CAPES, seal plush—fur trimmed—silk lined,

19.50, were 30.00

Every imported Cape, Coat, and Jacket that we have will be sold at simply less than the cost of the materials.

REAL LINEN LACES.

Fine FLORENTINE,

TORCHON,

and MEDICI,

3 to 8 inches wide—cost anywhere from 40 cts to 1.75 yd.—

now cost from 19 cts. to 49 cts.

500 yds EMBROIDERY—finest Cambric and Nainsook—4 to 7 inches wide, worth 50 cts yd; now goes at just..... 25 cts.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS, Unlaundered DRESS SHIRTS, Utica muslin, 3-ply linen bosom, hand-worked button holes, re-inforced fronts, always sold at 1.00..... 69 cts.

Men's Colored Merino HALF HOSE, always sold at 50 cts.... 3 pr., 1.00

WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES, Fisk, Clark & Flagg's—made of the very best selected skins—double sewn. New tan shades, a regular 2.25 glove.... 1.45

LINENS.

Just a few items enumerated to show you what we are doing.

All-linen HEMMED TOWELS, 24x43—3.00 doz. everywhere..... 15 cts.

TABLE DAMASK

Divided into three lots.

Lot 1.....63 cts. yd.
Lot 2.....69 cts. yd.
Lot 3.....75 cts. yd.
} which are the best goods ever offered for that money.

One very fine quality of 1.25 damask..... 95 cts.

¾ napkins to match..... 2.50 doz.

LINEN SHEETS—hemstitched, 2½x2¾ yds—were 5.25 pair..... 3.95 pair.

PILLOWCASES to match—22½x36

75 cts. pair. .....were 1.00.

¾x¾ DINNER NAPKINS divided into 3 lots—great Bargains.

Lot 1..... 1.75 doz.

Lot 2..... 2.00 doz.

Lot 3..... 2.50 doz.

Extra fine quality double damask ¾x¾ NAPKINS, always 3.75 doz., now go at 2.75 doz.

IRISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS—2 yds. x2½..... 2.15

2 yds. x3..... 2.45

¾ Napkins to match..... 2.85 doz.

10 Cases WHITE COTTON TOWELS—large size, 7 cts. each

All-linen KITCHEN TOWELING, 8 cts.; was 12c.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Fine Muslin NIGHT GOWNS.....

Yoke of Tucks and Inserting..... 1.10 and 1.25

Extra full size.....

never seen for less than 1.50 and 1.75

COLORED SKIRTS.

50 doz. REPELLENT SKIRTS, Braided ruffle, were 2.50..... 1.75

SKIRTS in Silks, Glorias, Mohairs, &c.—at 33 % less than elsewhere.

WINTER HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR for LADIES and CHILDREN.

A grand "mark-down sale" all along the line. Entire WHOLESALE reserve goes at ¼ VALUE.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.

Ribbed Cashmere, white and tan-brown mixed unbleached fleeced cotton, were 50 cts..... 19 cts.

Brick ribbed English Cashmere and fleece-lined cotton, regular and extra sizes, were 50 cts..... 25 cts.

Fine black English Cashmere, double soles, high spliced heels, were 58 cts..... 39 cts.

Others as above, were 65 cts, now.. 48 cts.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

300 doz. white merino Vests and Drawers and ribbed balbriggan Vests, extra heavy, were 50 to 75 cts..... 25 cts.

Swiss ribbed and plain merino Vests and Drawers, white and natural, were 1.00 and 1.50..... 48 cts.

Cashmere Vests and Drawers, ribbed Merino Combination Suits, white, natural, were 2.00..... 95 cts.

Black ribbed wool Tights, all styles, were 2.25..... 1.48

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

Black English Cashmere, double knees, extra quality, large sizes, were 60 cts..... 28 cts.

Others, sizes 4 to 6..... 25 cts.

A lot of Infants' Cashmere Stockings..... 10 cts.

Boys' Bicycle Stockings, extra heavy, ribbed, black wool, were 1.00..... 50 cts.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Ribbed Merino Vests and Drawers, 25 cts., 35 cts., and 45 cts.

(were 40 to 75 cts.)

Heavy Wool Vests and Drawers, Natural, 33, 43, and 53 cts.

(were 50 to 75 cts.)

Ribbed Merino Combination Suits, white, were 1.25, now..... 48 cts.

CALENDARS FOR 1895.

Most varied line ever shown.

ALL BOOKS as a rule 50 % UNDER Publishers' Price.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

The finest line ever shown—very stylish—of faultless cut.

JACKETS and SKIRTS—Navy Blue and Black Cheviot; were 15.00;

now 9.50

3-PIECE SUITS—In Novelties and Tweeds—

at 15.00 were 25.00.

" 18.50 " 30.00.

Covert Cloth Suits, Coat and Skirt Silk-lined..... 20.00

Many beautiful SUITS, fitted waists—production of our own workrooms—

20.00 25.00 and 30.00

We want to close them out, hence those prices.

All IMPORTED GOWNS,

representing the most approved Parisian modistes, at ½ IMPORT COST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

FURNITURE, TAPESTRY—handsome designs—latest ideas—was 3.00..... 1.10

COUCH COVERS—fringed—newest styles—were 3.50..... 1.25

Tapestry TABLE COVERS—2 yds. square—handsome fringe—were 6.00. 2.50

TAPESTRY PORTIERES—fringed—newest things—were 5.50..... 3.00

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, 3½ yds. long—were 6.50. This season's importation..... 4.25

All DRESS TRIMMINGS

will go at absolute cost.

CUT JET PASSEMENTERIE,

49 cts. 67 and 78 cts.

(these are sold everywhere at double that price.)

COLORED EMBROIDERED BANDS,

were 95 cts.; now 48 cts.

All FRENCH NOVELTIES

now offered at ½ COST.

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

Nothing reserved—the whole stock goes AT COST.

Shell Whalebone, Dress Shields, Prussian and Seam Binding, and every other accessory at actual cost.

FURNITURE.

Our Furniture Buyer has been among the factories. Some wanted "ready cash," some wanted to change their productions. He accommodated everybody that had anything good to sell. The makers' loss is your gain.—Among the lots here is one of

CHIFFONIERS

in Antique Oak, Curly Birch, Bird's-eye Maple—there are just 50 of these, with large bevel mirror, actual value, 35.00; finest carving; first-class every way,

17.50, (just ½ price.)

Just 30 of another style, large and small drawers, elegant desk front, French bevel mirror, in Mahogany, Curly Birch, Antique Oak, Bird's-eye Maple, actual value, 55.00,

27.50, (just ½ price.)

New lots will be offered daily. Watch for them. Keep posted.

LADIES' SHOES.

We never boast, but the prices now made are something never seen.

BOYS' Calf and Patent Leather Shoes, button or lace, 3.00 shoes.. odd sizes, 98 cts.

Ladies Oxford Ties, small sizes, all shapes and colors; were 6.00 and 3.50..... 98 cts. 48 cts.

Slippers, Ties, and a few Shoes.....

LADIES' CALF SKATING BOOT lace, heavy soles.....

Calf WALKING BOOTS, stylish and warm.....

Kids, with opera toes, for dress wear; all above are 4.50 qualities. 2.87.

C. P. and P. D. CORSETS.

Manufacturers' Samples—at far less than manufacturing cost—

at 1.25 worth 2.00

at 1.35 worth 2.25

at 1.75 worth 2.50

at 2.00 worth 3.00

at 2.50 worth 3.25

at 3.25 worth 4.50

P. D. CORSETS.

at 1.25 worth 1.75

at 2.00 worth 3.00

at 3.75 worth 7.00

CARPETS.

Best all Wool INGRAINS..... 40 cts.

Best Quality Tapestry Brussels.... 55 cts.

" " Velvets..... 75 cts.

" " Moquette..... 75 cts.

" " Body Brussels..... 75 cts.

" " Axminster..... 75 cts.

" " Wilton..... 1.25

Lot of SAMPLES 1½ yds. square in Tapestry..... 30 cts. yd.

" Body Brussels..... 40 cts. yd.

" Axminster, Moquette and Velvet. 50 cts. yd.

" Wilton..... 60 cts. yd.

3,000 CLOTH-BOUND BOOKS worth 75 cts., copyrighted novels. 12½ cts. each

OUR NEW CANDY DEPT.

Why pay 50 and 75 cts for assorted candies, when you can buy just as good and often better quality from us for

just 35 cts.

absolutely pure and unadulterated.

The STEWART SEWING MACHINE on Wednesday only, bear that in mind, we will sell NO. 1 STEWART MACHINE

at 9.95

No better lock-stitch machine made. Agents' price for same thing 45.00.

FURS GO, TOO.

27-in. extra quality SEAL CAPES, high storm collar, 120-in. sweep, best fancy lining—

were 210, now..... 133.00

MINK CAPES, full sweep, stylish garment—

were 150, now..... 112.00

MOIRE ASTRACKHAN CAPES—

were 27.50, now..... 17.50

MOIRE ASTRAKHAN MUFFS—

were 4.00, now..... 2.00

ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES—full sweep, were 37.50,

now 23.00,

Persian, Canada Marten Capes, and every Fur Garment will be sold during this sale at below any prices ever dreamed of.

INFANTS' OUTFITTINGS,

MISSES' CLOAKS,

LADIES' WRAPPERS,

and LEATHER GOODS and NOTIONS will all pass over the counter during this sale without reserve.

Last But Not Least.—200 pieces FINEST QUALITY genuine French printed FLANNELS, **39** cts. yd.; were 70 cts.
5,000 pairs full 11-4 white all wool CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, **3.95** pr.; a regular 7.00 article.
3,500 pairs of the same BLANKET—only in 10-4, at **2.95**; cost 5.00 to manufacture.
3,000 extra fine BED COMFORTABLES, Silkolene, fleece down cotton filled, hand embroidered edges, **1.69**; a regular 2.50 quality.
10 cases yd. wide Fruit of the Loom BLEACHED MUSLIN, **5** cts. yd.; you know it's 10 cts. everywhere.
20 bales yd. wide STANDARD UNBLEACHED SHEETING, **4** cts. yd.

DELAWARE LAW MAKERS

General Assembly to Meet at Noon To-day in Dover.

A LIVELY SENATORIAL CONTEST

Addicks and Higgins the Leading Candidates—The Latter Scores a Point in Organizing the House.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 31.—The biennial session of the General Assembly of this State will begin to-morrow at noon.

The Senate will consist of nine members, five of whom are Democrats and four Republicans. New-Castle and Sussex Counties each will send seven Republicans to the House of Representatives, and Kent County will send six Democrats and one Republican, making the membership fifteen Republicans and six Democrats.

After the organization to-morrow it is expected that, according to custom, both houses will adjourn until the following Monday.

Notice of contests of the seats of the Republican Senators and Representatives from Sussex County has been filed, but it is hardly probable that the contest will be pushed.

When the General Assembly shall meet again next week, the work of naming committees will begin, and from then until Jan. 15 the matter of inaugurating the Republican Governor, Joshua H. Marvil, and discussion concerning the next United States Senator will occupy the time of the Assembly.

The Republican caucus of the House was held this evening. The Higgins slate went through without a change, the result being as follows: Speaker—Ex-United States Marshal Harry McMullin of New-Castle, New-Castle County; Clerk—Edgar Hastings, Millsborough, Sussex County; Reading Clerk—Thomas E. Brown, Milford, Kent County; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. W. L. S. Murray, Dover, Kent County; Sergeant at Arms—John Prindiville, Nanticoke, Sussex County; Page—E. L. Wright, Dover, Kent County.

The Senatorial fight opens with four avowed candidates in the field—Senator Higgins, Mr. Addicks, Harry A. Richardson, the millionaire canner of Dover, and Dr. Hiram Rodney Burton of Lewes. Senator Higgins's frends all along have professed confidence that he would win, but they are far from complacent, now that the decisive time is at hand. They received a hard blow at the banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club in this city, last Friday night, which was intended simply as a Higgins boom, but which failed in its object by the stidied refusal of the Republican members of the Legislature from Kent and Sussex to attend. Only three—Representatives Brown, Burton, and Townsend—attended, and they were convoyed by ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Daniel Burton, who is not a supporter of Higgins in this contest.

Mr. Addicks and all his lieutenants maintain the confidence they have expressed from the first, and insist that he will be nominated upon the first ballot.

The friends of Dr. Burton say that he will go into the caucus with three votes, and that, as neither Higgins nor Addicks can be nominated without these three votes, his chances are, therefore, as good as anybody's.

Mr. Richardson can lay doubtful claim to but one vote—that of Representative Ezekiel Fleming, the lone Republican elected in Kent County. Mr. Richardson's friends, however, point to the fact that Senator Higgins started with but one vote in the Repuublican caucus six years ago, and again that as one vote swelled to a winning majority in that memorable contest, there is no reason why the analogy should not hold good, and Richardson become in 1895 the "accidental" Senator just as Higgins was the "accidental" Senator in 1889. Mr. Richardson is wealthy and popular, and made a political record in 1890, when he was the Republican candidate for Governor; though defeated by Gov. Reynolds, he made a close and exciting campaign.

Despite his repeated announcements that he is not a candidate, Republicans insist upon placing George V. Massey of Dover in all Senatorial calculations. He is said to be sure of the vote of Representative Fleming, Mr. Richardson's only reliance, if he will but say the word. Mr. Massey was the leading candidate for Senator six years ago, and enough members of the Republican caucus voted for him to give him the nomination, had good management concentrated all their votes upon any one ballot.

Higgins, starting with one vote, finally defeated Massey, and those who make a study of political history see no reason why Massey should not go in and duplicate Higgins's record of 1889. He can obtain two votes in New-Castle County, in the event of protracted balloting, and should the Addicks forces in Sussex break up, would come nearer than any other man to being the Boston gas magnate's residuary legatee.

As far as public sentiment goes, Addicks undoubtedly is stronger than he was immediately after the election. The outburst of public indignation at the prospect of the Senatorship being disposed of to him in consideration of his financial contributions to the party was met by an open indorsement of his claims by influential public Republicans in Kent and Sussex. He was taken around the State to public receptions at the houses of leading citizens, and everywhere was greeted as the man whose freely-given money had brought victory to the Republican Party of Delaware. Republican newspapers were induced to champion his cause, and his friends worked for him more openly and boldly than ever.

He personally has seen every Republican member of the Legislature, and professes to be perfectly satisfied with the outlook. He will not admit the possibility of defeat. In the event of a bolt by the Higgins members, or their refusal to go into a caucus, the Addicks men say there will be no trouble in securing enough Democratic votes to elect their candidate.

There will be nineteen votes in the Republican caucus, and a careful estimate divides them on the first ballot as follows: For Higgins, 8; for Addicks, 7; for Dr. Burton, 3; for Massey, 1. Massey's vote, if he shall persist in keeping out of the fight, will be the nucleus of Richardson's support. Ten votes will be required to nominate, and the opinion is becoming prevalent that neither Higgins nor Addicks will be able to obtain the requisite number. Then it will become another "scrub race," in which the man with one good "staying" vote might hope to win.

The caucus probably will be held on Monday night, Jan. 14, and the fight will be conducted with unabated vigor until that time. Mr. Addicks opened headquarters to-day, and will keep open house, day and night, until the contest shall be decided.

The Democratic policy is to keep aloof entirely from the Republican fight, and to nominate some leading, capable Democrat, for whom the Democratic members would vote steadily, should the Republicans be unable to agree in caucus and carry their fight to the open Legislature. It is believed that the choice of the eleven Democratic members will fall upon Chancellor James L. Wolcott of Dover.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Twenty-fourth Session of that Body to Open To-day.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—The twenty-fourth session of the Nebraska Legislature will open to-morrow. In political complexion both houses are strongly Republican. With barely two dozen exceptions, the members are serving their first terms. Both houses will be called to order at noon to-morrow. Gov. Holcomb will be inaugurated and read his remarks Thursday noon.

The contest for the Speakership and minor places has dwarfed for the time being the struggle for the United States Senatorship. Everything to-night points to the selection of Representative C. L. Richards of Thayer County for Speaker, with William Geddes of Hall County as Chief Clerk.

Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon, and selected Senator Watson of Otoe County as President of the Senate and Timothy Sedgewick of York County for Secretary.

NEW GOVERNOR IN MICHIGAN.

All the State Officers Will Be Sworn in at Noon To-day.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 31.—The new State officers will be sworn in at noon to-morrow. Gov. Rich will take the oath before the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and will hold a reception at the Capitol, at which addresses will be made by Gen. Alger and Justice McGrath. A caucus will be held Wednesday night to select officers for the House and Senate.

The short-term Senatorial contest to-day developed many new phases. Several combinations came to the surface. The one that is giving the Burrows men the most trouble is the one alleged to have been formed by the Olds and Patton forces.

The prospect is that there will be no election on the first ballot.

PRESS CLUB MEN GREET THEIR PRESIDENT

Many Newspaper Workers at the Reception to Joseph Howard, Jr.

Joseph Howard, Jr., the newly-elected President of the Press Club, received about 300 members of the organization yesterday afternoon in the club's reading room.

Charles J. Smith introduced Murat Halstead, the first of the speakers. Col. William L. Brown paid a hearty compliment to the working newspaper men by saying that he made his money through the aid of those who were his superiors in intellect.

President Howard gave thanks for the kind wishes expressed and said he was determined to make every effort toward increasing the success of the Press Club. Marshall P. Wilder told some funny stories. Major George F. Williams and James Pooton followed with speeches.

Among those present were Charles J. Smith, Frank Angevine, James Pooton, George F. Williams, C. M. Hammond, C. A. Maye, Col. W. L. Brown, Frank Lancaster, Tom H. Evans, George F. Lyon, A. L. Schoendew, W. Geoghegan, Charles H. George, E. H. Levy, P. W. Hart, Carl Raab, Murat Halstead, A. B. de Frece, Dr. John Friedrich, W. A. Deering, J. J. Burke, E. T. Flynn, T. Masterson, L. N. Salmon, P. J. Hanway, F. Henning, and Charles W. Price.

Snow Shovellers Desert with Shovels.

Superintendent Robbins of the Street-Cleaning Department said yesterday that a large number of his extra snow shovelers had deserted. Some failed to leave their shovels behind in their anxiety to get away from the scenes of work. Other men made formal demand on the paymaster for advance money, as well as money due.

The demoralized state of the force has caused considerable perplexity among the Street-Cleaning Department officials. Commissioner Andrews only shrugged his shoulders when asked about the matter. He said that he was busy preparing his schedule for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

New Foreign Postal Rates.

The new rates for foreign postage and registry will go into effect to-morrow. The rate for letters to all parts of the world, excepting Canada and Mexico, will be 5 cents per half ounce. The rate to Canada and Mexico will remain the same as the domestic rates. Postal cards to all parts of the world will be 2 cents. The fee for registering a letter will be 8 cents instead of 10 cents. Printed matter will be charged 1 cent per pound.

Hotels That Are Open To-day.

The Hoffman House will reopen to-day under the management of Edward S. Stokes. There will be a big New Year's "spread."

At the Hotel Brunswick there will be an elaborate New Year's lunch to-day, provided free in the cafe for the entertainment of the guests.

PROVES TO BE A HEARTLESS FRAUD

A Movement Alleged to be for the Benefit of Members of the Life-Saving Service Is Fully Exposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Acting under the direction of Superintendent Kimball of the United States Life-Saving Service, Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb of the United States Revenue Cutter Service has apparently unearthed a scheme, originating in Boston, but extending to New-York and Philadelphia, which, under the guise of a plan to benefit sick and disabled life savers, is chiefly designed to plunder the public.

The plan involved the publication of a "Historical Souvenir of the Life-Saving Service of the United States" in book form, half of the volume to contain historical matter relative to the heroism of the crews, largely taken from magazine articles and from the official reports of Superintendent Kimball, the other half to be devoted to advertisements. The souvenirs were, according to the plan, to be placed on sale in the life-saving stations. The original plan seems to have been to confine the benevolent enterprise to the coast of Massachusetts, and quite a voluminous correspondence was brought to light by Lieut. Newcomb in regard to it. But afterward arrangements were made for the collection of funds in New-York City and Philadelphia.

The plan embodied the passage by Congress of a bill to create a retired list and a general pension list for the Life-Saving Service. It was represented that to accomplish this would cost considerable money and would require the employment of active "influence" in Washington. The life-savers all over the country were to be persistently plied with circulars "differently worded," and contributions were to range from fifty cents to a dollar from surfmen, and from two to three dollars from keepers.

While the public were let into the thing just far enough to enlist their sympathy, the true inwardness of the plan was as skillfully concealed as possible, and the whole enterprise was conducted with the evident design of keeping it secret from the officers in charge of the Life-Saving Service. As soon, however, as sufficient information was obtained by the department an investigation was instituted. The department considers that a more heartless scheme, appealing to the better side of human nature for selfish purposes, has not been brought to public attention in many years.

The names of those who are connected with the scheme are withheld for the present. Fifteen or more original letters on the subject, and the report of Lieut. Newcomb, are now in the hands of the Treasury authorities.

Soldiers Danced at Willet's Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 31.—The men of the United States Engineer Corps danced the old year out in the mess hall, at Willet's Point, to-night. The affair was under the auspices of the Acorn Social Club, which is composed of enlisted men, but many of the officers indulged in the festivities.

FUNERAL OF CHIEF BRESNAN

HONORS TO THE DEAD FIREMAN IN ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Father Van Rensselaer's Tributes to His Bravery and Faithfulness—Mass for Foreman Rooney.

The Church of St. Francis Xavier was crowded to overflowing yesterday by friends of the late Battalion Fire Chief John J. Bresnan, who was killed on Saturday morning while fighting a fire in Cassidy & Son's gas fixture factory in Twenty-fourth Street.

The interior of the church was heavily draped in mourning, even the candelabra of the altar and various ornaments being robed in black, while beautiful floral emblems filled the chancel.

A long procession of carriages drew up in front of the late chief's home, at 61 Third Avenue, early in the morning, and escorted the body to the church. The pallbearers were Chiefs of Battalion John S. Fisher and William Rowe, Foreman David Conner of Engine No. 23, Isaac Fischer of Engine No. 25, Thomas Sullivan of Hook and Ladder No. 11, and Joseph Shaw of Hook and Ladder No. 13. The coffin was carried up the steps of the church by six firemen from the dead chief's battalion. Upon the coffin was the inscription:

Chief John J. Bresnan.
Died Dec. 29, 1894
Aged 49 years 10 months and 22 days

Behind the coffin followed a procession of white-surpliced altar boys, together with mourning comrades and the three young children who are rendered orphans by Chief Bresnan's death. Firemen from every engine and hook and ladder company in the city were there, and many of them shed tears as the coffin was borne up the aisle.

Solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer, assited by Father Denny as deacon, and J. A. Singleton as sub-deacon.

"It is not customary," Father Van Rensselaer began, "to speak at a mass of requiem, but it is called for to-day. The man we mourn is he who two years ago, when Francis Xavier College was on fire, and the church was threatened with destruction, used his most strenuous efforts to save them. He did so, that God's temple might not be lost. And how did he meets his death? It was while again seeking to save a church. When he got to Twenty-third Street that morning and saw the flames and a church next door, I know his thoughts were that that church must be saved. He died doing his duty as a fireman and while trying to save the Church of God. It is fitting to say so much about a man who was not only one of the finest and bravest firemen in the city, but also a noble man

"I have heard some one say: 'He was the most model man I ever knew.' What a tribute to pay! Another said: 'He was the tenderest-hearted man I ever knew.' He was tender hearted, but not soft hearted. When a rebuke was necessary he gave it, but suffered himself as he did so, and sometimes the tears would come to his eyes, he was so tender of the feelings of others. He never made mention of himself in his report when he did a brave deed. He was always in the background when praise was concerned, but always in front when discharging his duty."

The two sons of the dead fireman bore up bravely during the service, but his daughter, Katie, seventeen years old, was carried from the church in a hysterical condition. Among the principal mourners were Chief Bonner and Richard Watson Gilder.

More than 2,000 persons formed in line for the march to the cemetery. The procession was headed by a detachment of police under command of Roundsman Taylor. Following the escort of policemen came thirty firemen, who surrounded the wagon of the late Chief. The wagon and horse were draped with mourning. After the wagon came the hearse, and then followed the chief mourners, the three children of the dead chief.

Next came members of the associations of veteran firemen and the members of the Fire Department, who have spent more than twenty years in the service.

The route of the procession was through Sixteenth Street to Third Avenue, then down to Fourteenth Street, through Fourteenth Street to First Avenue, and up the avenue to the Seventy-third Street ferry.

At the same hour that the services were being held in St. Francis Xavier's Church a solemn mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of both Bresnan and Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney of Hook and Ladder Company No 12, who was killed at the same fire, was held in St. Vincent de Paul's Church in West Twenty-third Street, directly back of where both men met their death.

The mass was sung by the rector, the Rev. Theodore Wocher, and the eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Father Smith. Father Smith gave a graphic description of Rooney's brave act in saving the life of Ida Small at the great fire in the old Potter Building on Park Row in 1882.

The church was draped in mourning, and a catafalque, lighted with candles, stood at the head of the main aisle near the altar railing. Many members of the Fire Department were present.

PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BILL

Citizens of St. John's Demand a New Financial Measure.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 31.—The unpopularity of the Government measure for guaranteeing bank notes, which was passed by the Council a few days ago is daily growing in intensity, and a public meeting under the auspices of the High Sheriff of the colony will be held to-morrow to protest against the Governor signing the bill.

Petitions are being circulated praying the Governor for the appointment of a royal commission from England to look into the subject. The Government is divided on the matter of requesting it; several influential members favoring the appointment of a royal commission.

All Three Were Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 31.—A fatal conflict occurred to-day between Alfred R. and John Patrick, brothers, and John Stowe, a sawmill owner of Huntsville, Ark. The Patricks used pistols, while Stowe used a dirk knife. All three were killed. The trouble was over the payment of a small amount claimed for wages by the Patricks.

TAMMANY RETIRES TO-DAY

Mayor Gilroy at Noon Abdicates in Favor of William L. Strong.

PLENTY OF OTHERS ALSO TO LEAVE

Some of the Ousted Officials Will Go into Business—Others Have No Plans—The Mayor's Last Duties.

St. Tamanend, the ancient patron saint of the tribe of Tammany, must have wept bitterly in his astral home yesterday. It was the last day of Tammany in the Mayor's office, in the Sheriff's office, in the Recorder's office, in the Commissioners of Accounts' office, in the Mayor's Marshal's office, and, practically, in the Street-Cleaning Department. It was moving day in fulfillment of the judgment of the people entered on election day at the polls.

At noon to-day Mayor Gilroy will formally turn over his office to William L. Strong, and at the same hour all the other anti-Tammany officials who were chosen by the people at the election or by the successful candidates since the election will supplant their Tammany predecessors.

Mayor Gilroy will reach the Mayor's office about 11:45, and Mayor Strong, accompanied by Job E. Hedges, his private secretary, and possibly by some of his other friends, will come in just before 12 o'clock.

There will be an interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming Mayors, and promptly at noon the office will be turned over to Mayor Strong. Mayor Gilroy will then wish him success, and leave the office. After that Mayor Strong will receive the congratulations of his friends.

His first official act will be to swear in Mr. Hedges as his private secretary and chief clerk of the Mayor's office, Bion L. Burrows as confidential clerk, Seth Shayne Terry and James S. Lehmaier as Commissioners of Accounts, and Messrs. Healy and Brennan as First and Second Mayor's Marshals. There has been a vacancy in the office of Mayor's Marshals since early in October, when Wiskinkle Daniel M. Donegan resigned.

All the business requiring Mayor Gilroy's attention was cleared up yesterday. Warrants and pay rolls to the number of 908, and aggregating thousands and thousands of dollars, were signed by Mr. Gilroy and Chief Clerk William J. Ellis. The Mayor held that this class of business and all resolutions requiring his attention should be attended to during his administration, or else become void. So he hurried through all his duties and left nothing in that line to embarrass his successor.

He had many callers. Some came simply to wish him a happy new year, and a few politicians to see if there was anything left in the way of patronage. But there was nothing of that sort to amount to anything. The Mayor had his work so closely in hand that he spent part of the afternoon at his desk reading newspapers.

He said he proposed to stick by Tammany, that it had given the city a good administration, &c.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews called upon him, but there was nothing important in his visit.

Sheriff Sexton and Under Sheriff William H. McDonough were at the Sheriff's office all day, rapidly completing the arrangements for the transfer of all papers to the new Sheriff, Mr. Tamsen. Although Mr. Tamsen will take charge of the Sheriff's office to-day the formal transfer of the papers may not take place until to-morrow. Mr. Sexton will go to Ludlow Street Jail with Sheriff-elect Tamsen at 10 o'clock this forenoon and formally turn over to him all the prisoners in that jail. Messrs. Sexton and Tamsen will then return to the Sheriff's office and Mr. Tamsen will take hold.

This is the first time that a Sheriff has transferred to his successor all papers and documents in his office. It was made necessary by the new law.

It is reported that Mr. Tamsen proposed to try to get the Legislature to amend the law relative to the Sheriff's office so that he will be placed in a safer position than his present salary of $20,000 without fees provides for him.

It is probable that most of the Tammany officials who will temporarily hold over under Mayor Strong will be at the Mayor's office to-day to meet him. At the office of the City Paymaster yesterday there was a big rush of city employes, who wanted to cash their warrants for December without delay. Some of them took their money with heavy hearts, for it was the last payment that the city would have to make to them.

Several well-known politicians and others who are not generally classed as politicians will be out of their jobs to-day, and it is of interest to know what they propose doing. Some of them say that they do not know themselves.

Mayor Gilroy says that he will go South some time during the month for a long rest. Mrs. Gilroy will accompany him. After his return he will go into some business, but what it is to be he says he doesn't even know himself.

Sheriff John B. Saxton has been offered a partnership in a down-town wholesale house, but has not as yet made up his mind as to whether he will invest in it or not.

"I can say nothing as yet as to my plans for the future," said Mr. Saxton. "Since I have been in office, I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all who have business to do with the Sheriff's office, and the press has been extremely pleasant. My friends have given me the invaluable assistance of their support and encouragement, and my associates in this office have aided me in my effort to give a satisfactory administration. To them all I desire to return my sincerest thanks, and, if they are satisfied with my administration, I am well pleased."

Under Sheriff William H. McDonough will go into partnership in the street railway advertising business with John J. Gilroy, son of the Mayor. After to-morrow he will be at the offices of the firm in the Potter Building. He will also give attention to his profession as a lawyer.

Recorder Smyth and Judge Truax will resume the practice of law.

Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen, will not be out of office until Jan. 8, when the new board will be organized. He is the only Tammany office holder in the Municipal Government who steps out of one office to go into another. He goes to Congress. If an extra session is not called, he may take a European trip.

In Bhopal.

A lordly elephant, led by a turbaned mahout terrifies the frisky horses, which dash frantically aside, as though fearing to be trodden under foot or gored by the sweeping ivory curves so carefully guided by the attendants of the royal stud. Houses painted in glaring tints of red, blue, and ochre enliven the dim alleys and irregular streets, the external surface of every wall covered with a white tracery representing Hindu gods and mythological animals.

The gnarled trunk of an ancient peepul tree forms a diminutive chapel, where a vermilion-tinted divinity looms in grotesque outline through the shadows, and weird images with glittering crowns gleam from the cavernous arches of a dusky temple.

Two lotus-covered tanks cool the burning air of the stifling city, which lies in a hollow of the moorland, and is shut in by the green zone of dooded hills which encircles Central India. Slender minarets and pearly domes indicate the prevailing creed, but mosque and temple are alike destitute of architectural beauty and historical interest.—**All The Year Round.**

COUNSEL FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Recommendations of the Committee on Law Reform of the New-York State Bar Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Committee on Law Reform of the New-York State Bar Association has prepared its report, which is to be submitted to the annual meeting of the association to be held here Jan. 15. The report reviews the work of the committee, and makes the following recommendations:

That the Legislature be requested to provide for the speedy publication of a revised catalogue of the Law Library of the State.

That the association favors the movement to obtain uniformity in the administration of the law throughout the United States, and for making simple and uniform the practice in all the Federal courts.

That the Legislature be requested to make proper provision for a careful and thorough examination of the codes of procedure of this and other States, including the so-called Practice acts in force in this country and abroad, and the rules of court adopted in connection therewith, and report in what respects the civil procedure in the courts of this State can be revised and simplified.

That the association regards the work of statutory revision as of the utmost importance for the interests of the people of the State, and recommends that it be pushed to completion as rapidly as is consistent with the nature of the work, and that such measures may be adopted as will insure careful and thorough examination of proposed statutes, before enactment, with a view to eliminating errors and preventing crude and ill-advised legislation.

The report says:

This association has taken into consideration from time to time the matter of legislative counsel, and has very decidedly expressed its views in favor of a provision by which at least three competent persons should be empowered by law with authority not only to revise and condense the statutes and carry on work such as the present Revision Commission is engaged in, but further, should have official standing and position with reference to the preparation, examination, and criticism of proposed laws, with a view to lessening the number of mistakes and errors which annually and necessarily arise in the absence of such supervision. The experiment of the Committee on Legislation, heretofore detailed, in attempting to examine this question is an additional reason why the State should take prompt and thorough action with regard to this matter, by providing that a body of the character of the present Revision Commission should be authorized to act, not only as counsel to the Legislature, but in an advisory capacity, if desirable, to the Governor of the State, so that there may be some central and responsible authority with reference to the form and method in the enactment of statutory provision. This is the remedy which has been adopted in some of the States, and was substantially followed in England. It seems to be, all things considered, the only plan which has thus far been at all successful in bringing about a careful examination of statutory provisions before enactment.

BIGAMY LAW IN WASHINGTON

Possibly the Crime Is Not Punishable in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A very nice legal question has arisen as to whether any law exists to punish bigamy in the City of Washington. In the District of Columbia Criminal Court this morning Judge Cole sentenced John T. Knight to two years in the Albany Penitentiary for bigamy. The sentence was one of the most remarkable passed in a district court, for the reason that there is such a conflict of laws in regard to the crime of bigamy in the District that the court was forced to sentence the prisoner under the statutes in order to hold him.

Under the first statute, and the only one that directly refers to bigamy, the crime is made a felony. This law also says that if either of the alleged parties was "abroad" or absent from the other for a period of seven years the accused person could not be held for the crime. The Maryland Legislature, having jurisdiction over the District of Columbia in 1706, changed the penalty to from two to five years' imprisonment. There was also a re-enactment of the law by Congress a few years later with no material change.

The only other law which might possibly be applicable to bigamy is the Edmunds statute, passed in 1882, in regard to polygamy. The word bigamy is not used at all in that statute, and the counsel for the defendant argue that he cannot be sentenced under it. Judge Cole illustrates his doubts in the matter by including his sentence under both statutes. Counsel for the defendant will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondent's desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Musical Morning at the Waldorf.—The drawing room of the Waldorf was well filled with society people yesterday, when Mr. Bagby held one of his regular musical mornings. An excellent programme was rendered. C. Thomson rendered M. Bruch's adagio appassionato, Wieniawsky's second violin concerto finale, Rubinstein's "Romance," his own composition, "Scandinavisches Volkslied"; Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen," and Paganini's "Non Piu Mesta." Mme. Mantelli was heard in "Connais tu le Pays" from "Mignon," and in H. Bemberg's "Chant Hindou," accompanied by the composer. Mr. Bemberg rendered an entr'acte from his opera, "Elaine." Orton Bradley presided at the piano. After the music, Mr. Bagby gave a farewell luncheon to Mr. Bemberg, who is to sail for France on Thursday. Among those present at the musicale were Mme. Mantelli, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. Clement Moore, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Agnes Lawrence, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Helen King, Miss McAllister, David Christie Murray, James Cutting, C. Wyndham-Quin, Charles T. Mathews, Bernard Stavenhagen, Cesar Thomson, William Aspinwall, Moncure Robinson, James J. Harrison, the Marquis de Villilobar, and Baron Rosenkranz.

—Mrs. Edward H. Moeran gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her home, 55 Irving Place, to introduce her daughter, Miss Amelia S. Moeran. Mrs. Moeran was assisted by a number of young women, among whom were Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Marie Champney, Miss Sarah Cole, Miss Alice Ciley, Miss Maria Douglas, Miss Marion Heineken, Miss Mathilde Mouraille, Miss Maud Palmer, Miss Maud Talbot, and Miss Marie Vyse.

—Miss Nina Comstock Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Nina Comstock, daughter of the late Caesar Comstock and a granddaughter of Homer F. Mills, to Col. George Bond Stirling of St. Louis. It is reported that the wedding will take place the latter part of March at the country home of the bride's uncle, not far from Pittsfield, Mass. The newly-married couple will go abroad after their wedding to spend several months in traveling.

—Eckerson-Coleman Engagement.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Edith Coleman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Coleman, to J. C. Eckerson. The date of the wedding has not yet been decided upon.

—Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt.—An interesting social incident on Thursday will be the dinner to be given by Capt. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt at the Beachs' town house, on Fifth Avenue.

The Cakes of Our Childhood.

It must be a common experience with us all to look back with something of wonder, even of humiliation, to the things in literature or art we once thought exquisite and of highest worth. The oratory we once sat under, the music we once sang or played, the engravings we used to buy and hang on our walls when we were eighteen, (and infallible,) how poor and cheap they often seem after a quarter of a century or so, during which we have read more, thought more, used our eyes more, and drunk deeper of the "still sad music of humanity."—Macmillan's Magazine.

CLEVER ACTING BY AMATEURS

COMIC OPERA AND COMEDY GIVEN BY THE STROLLERS.

"The Rose of Auvergne" and "The Belle's Strategem" Produced at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre.

The attractive little theatre in the Berkeley Lyceum, West Forty-fourth Street, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with fashionable folk, who were there to see the first performance given this season by the Strollers. The Strollers could easily have filled a larger theatre. A year or two ago the club filled the Amberg Theatre every night for a week, and nearly filled the Academy of Music on three successive nights.

Judging from last evening's performance the Strollers know more about amateur theatricals than ever before. Many of their friends said the performance compared favorably with many professional productions of the kind now being played in New-York.

The entertainment was opened with a merry comic opera, in one act, entitled "The Rose of Auvergne; or, Spoiling the Bröth," the liberetto of which is by Henry A. Farnie, and the music by Offenbach. Miss Jeanne Held played the part of Fleurette, landlady of a village cabaret; Joseph G. Lamb was seen as Alphonse, a shoemaker, and Giles A. Taintor impersonated Pierre, a blacksmith.

These three amateurs have all established an enviable reputation for themselves in former entertainments. Miss Held, it will be remembered, was seen not very long ago as "Mrs. Jarley," in an exhibition of the famous waxworks. In the part of Fleurette, Miss Held was exceptionally clever, and although her voice is not especially strong, she sang well and was received with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Mr. Lamb was as well suited to the part of the shoemaker as he has been to any of his former rôles. Perhaps the part of the apothecary in "Narcissa," in which Mr. Lamb was seen two or three years ago, and the Judge's part in "A Trial by Jury" gave the amateur more chance to bring out his original and inimitable manner of making fun, but, as a clever comedian, without resorting to the horse play usually seen in the Strollers' operettas, Mr. Lamb was at his best in the part of the shoemaker.

Giles A. Taintor, in the part of Pierre, also surpassed his former impersonations. While Mr. Taintor was on the stage the audience was kept in the best of spirits. He was well received and deserved to be.

The stage settings were up to the usual standard of excellence which is always maintained by the Strollers. The scene in Fleurette's cabaret was arranged with good taste, almost professional as to the observance of details.

The second piece presented was a comedy in three acts by Mrs. Hannah Cowley, and revised by Edward Fales Coward, entitled "The Belle's Strategem." It was produced under the direction of Richard Barker, who has been coaching the club since its earliest days.

The cast was as follows:

Doricourt.....Edward Fales Coward
Mr. Hardy.....Eugene O'Sullivan
Flutter.....Joseph G. Lamb
Saville.....John Frederick Cook
Villiers.....John H. Nicholas
Letitia Hardy.....Mrs. E. L. Richards, Jr.
Mrs. Racket.....Miss Jeanne Held
Mrs. Ogle.....Miss Leonard
Masqueraders, dancers, servants, &c.

Time, 1760. Place, London.

"The Belle's Stratagem" is a good deal more of a play than the first piece, and it required more acting. It would have been too much for the average amateur dramatic club to present, and the Strollers had a big undertaking on hand when they decided to play it. Perhaps a professional actor would have found one or two flaws in the production, but Mr. Barker, their coach, under whose direction many of the most popular comic operas have been produced by professionals, seemed satisfied that his students were worthy of him.

The title rôle was played with Mr. Coward's usual skill and easy grace. Mr. Coward is among New-York's cleverest amateurs, and since his performances as leading man with Mrs. James Brown Potter in her amateur days there have been few amateurs so popular.

Eugene O'Sullivan, who has not played any important part since he was seen in that of the flunkey in "Confusion," and who has acted as stage manager for the Strollers one or two seasons, showed unquestionable talent in his impersonation of Mr. Hardy. Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., was a favorite with the audience, and earned a great deal of well-deserved applause. Mr. Lamb, Mr. Cook, Mr. Nicholas, Miss Held, and Miss Leonard also made the most of their parts.

The plays were presented for the benefit of the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. They will be repeated every evening this week at 8:30 o'clock and on Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 2:15 o'clock.

The committee in charge of the entertainment consists of Robert C. Sands, Edward Fales Coward, and Herbert T. B. Jacquelin. John C. Travis acts as business manager, and L. Olwell Byron is stage manager.

The Strollers have secured for their New Year's run the patronage of about 550 well-known society women. A number of the patronesses took parties of young people to last night's entertainment, and many gave enjoyable dinners beforehand.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Ninth Infantry, six months; Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, four months; Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, Twenty-fourth Infantry, one month's extension; Major Washington Matthews, Surgeon, four months' extension; Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Charles Crawford, Tenth Infantry, three days' extension; Major Robert H. White, Surgeon, one month.

—Lieut. Col. Marshall I. Ludington has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, vice Col. Judson D. Bingham, relieved.

Navy.

—Mate H. C. Fuller has been detached from the monitors at Richmond, Va., and ordered to the Franklin, at Norfolk.

—Sailmaker Frank Watson has been detached from the Portmouth and ordered to the monitors at Richmond.

—Commander Z. L. Tanner has been ordered to special duty under the Fish Commission.

—Boatswain Edwin Cressy has been placed on the retired list from Dec. 29.

Harrar, in Abyssinia.

The City of Harrar is finely situated, and, as one sees it for the first time from the road on the plateau, remarkably picturesque. It lies upon an elevation in the plateau, slightly undulating hills surrounding it, while to the southwest high land forms a background of green to the yellow town. The most remarkable feature of the place is the large circular Abyssinian Church, with which the highest point is crowned, and near which stands an old minaret, for, where the church now is formerly stood the principal mosque of the place.

Passing on between hedged gardens, now in sight of the city before us, now through tunnels of high sandbanks and vegetation, we at length reach a long open road leading directly to one of the gates of the city. It is at the side of this wide track that the spring and stream are from which water is drawn for the city. Here long strings of camels come down, loaded with water-skins, which are filled by them and carried by the camels back to the town.

It is from near this spot that one obtains the first view of the crumbling walls of the town, sadly in want of repair, yet probably sufficient to resist any attack upon the place by the Gallas, whose arms consist entirely of spears. These walls are built of stone and mortar, formed of the yellow sand of the country, which gives to the whole town a curious golden tone.—Blackwood's Magazine.

BUFFALO COMMERCE FELL OFF

A Decrease Compared with 1893—Improvement in the Last Quarter Promising a Better Future.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—A summary of the commerce of this port for the past year shows a considerable falling off compared with 1893, but the improvement in the last quarter is taken as an earnest of a better business in 1895. The arrivals and clearances of vessels aggregated 9,664 as against 10,653 last season. Thirty-eight vessels were lost and sixty sailors perished during the year.

The receipts of grain were 103,959,165 bushels, a decrease of 31,960,755 bushels compared with 1893. The flour movement, however, was enormous, exceeding last year's receipts by nearly 1,000,000 barrels. Reducing flour to grain the aggregate receipts for the season were 161,401,815 bushels, or 27,328,565 bushels less than in the preceding year.

Lumber receipts by lake at Buffalo reached 289,525,490 feet, against 286,751,000 feet in 1893.

The receipts of iron ore were 306,670 tons, as against 243,442 tons last year, and the shipments of coal 2,485,255 tons, a decrease of 200,000 tons as compared with 1893.

The traffic via the Erie Canal shows some improvement over previous years. The aggregate shipments of grain for the season were 48,428,521 bushels, which, with the exception of the phenomenal year of 1887, are the largest on record. A great improvement is also noted in the shipment of lumber and shingles, pig iron, also in the receipts of flaxseed, sugar, copper, and other articles. The total value of articles received here via the Erie Canal was $51,901,735 and the value of articles shipped was $41,356,302.

The number of boats cleared by canal during the season was 6,621, as against 7,225 last year. The commerce through the Sault Ste. Marie for the season of 1894 again shows a large increase over previous years—nearly 2,000,000 tons more than in the former greatest transportation year of 1892, and almost 2,500,000 tons more than in 1893. The canal was open to navigation 234 days—fifteen days longer than in the preceding year. The statement for the past year shows an increase of 22 per cent. over 1893 on freight tonnage, and an increase of 34 per cent. on registered tonnage. There was a decrease, however, on wheat of 20 per cent., coal 7 per cent., manufactured iron 36 per cent., and silver ore 83 per cent. The main increases are iron ore, 63 per cent.; lumber, 23 per cent., and flour 20 per cent. The value of the tonnage fell off 2 per cent. during the last season. The receipts and shipments of live stock for the year shows a gratifying increase. The receipts of cattle were 842,400 head; hogs, 4,880,500 head; sheep, 3,092,200 head; horses, 79,410 head.

ART NOTES.

—The current number of Sun and Shade is one of much artistic beauty and elegance. The frontispiece is a reproduction by the chrome-gelatine process, in color, of a young girl's head, entitled "Edelweiss." It is remarkably successful in its delicacy of tone and dainty flesh modelling. No process work is recalled wherein the difficult problems of the color of the human face have been so satisfactorily overcome. There are six photogravures of "fair women" from life pictures, executed by Davis & Sandford, with ornamental borders and designs that make attractive calendars. They are printed in tints, and are fine specimens of half-tone work. The magazine is published monthly by the New-York Photo-Gravure Company of this city.

—John La Farge will lecture before the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. The following are the dates and titles of his talks: Tuesday, Jan. 15, "Essential Divisions of the Work of Art"; Friday, Jan. 18, "Personality and Choice"; Tuesday, Jan. 22, "Suggestion and Intention"; Friday, Jan. 25, "Misapprehension of Meaning"; Tuesday, Jan. 29, "Illusions"; Friday, Feb. 1, "Sincerity."

—J. F. Raffaëlli, the famous Franco-Italian painter, is coming to this country in February. He will hold an exhibition of his pictures at the American Art Galleries and deliver a series of art talks that cannot fail to be most interesting. His work is very quaint, full of character touches, and entirely original.

—The interior decorations of the new public library in Boston are said to be very beautiful. They comprise work by Whistler Abbey, Sargent, and Puvis de Chavennes. There will be also sculpture by St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, French, and Martiny.

—The Art Club of Philadelphia has awarded a gold medal to Leonard Ochtman of this city for his landscape in the present exhibition of oil paintings in the club's gallery.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, except local snows near the coast in the early morning, northerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, northerly winds, becoming southerly. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, northerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, except local snow near the lakes, warmer, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, cooler, northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, local snows, variable winds, becoming southerly.

The pressure continues high in all districts, except in the lake regions, where a storm of slight energy has developed central over Lake Superior. The pressure is relatively low on the Atlantic coast and in Southern California. The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence and Ohio Valleys, the Gulf States, and the Dakotas; it has fallen in the upper lake region and on the southern Rocky Mountain slope. A slight fall in temperature has occurred in the St. Lawrence, the Ohio, and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and a slight rise in temperature on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. Light local snow has fallen in the lake regions, and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States. Generally fair weather is indicated for Tuesday in all districts. The temperature will rise slightly in the Ohio Valley and remain nearly stationary in the other districts.

The Minnesota Senatorship.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

With the exception of Senator Washburn, the Hon. S. G. Comstock of Moorhead is the only one, up to this writing, who has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senatorship. Congressman McCleary of the Second District, when interviewed upon the subject, stated that he would not refuse the election, but that whether he became a candidate or not depended upon certain conditions, which he did not explain.

ANGRY MEMBERS OF THE CHOIR RESIGN

They Weren't Asked to Sing in the Jubilee—Two Rehearsals in One Night.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 31.—The Port Jefferson Methodist Church has connected with it a branch of the Epworth League, of which Prof. Sincerbeaux, Principal of the village school, is President. He recently proposed the getting up of a jubilee.

In the church choir are Mrs. Henry Randall, Mrs. James Stephens, and Frederick Purick. The organist is George Saxton. When they learned that the parts in the jubilee had been given to persons outside of the choir, they became indignant. Their indignation increased when they were informed that Pastor Price had consented to the outsiders rehearsing in the church.

The choir decided to hold a rehearsal on the night selected by the jubilee singers for their rehearsal.

The choir reached the church first on that night, and was in full possession of the organ and choir loft when Schoolmaster Sincerbeaux and his singers arrived.

The choir kept right on singing, and pretty soon the jubilee artists realized that it was a case of "sitting it out."

Organist Saxton locked up the organ about 11 o'clock, and the choir left, after putting out all the lights.

The jubilee people found the sexton's lantern and getting a supply of oil refilled the lamps in the choir loft and held their rehearsal. No one knows how the locked organ was opened.

The jubilee took place and the church people have asked Principal Sincerbeaux to repeat it. This has made the members of the choir angry again. Organist Saxton has resigned. Mrs. Stephens declares she has sung her last note for the Port Jefferson Methodists. Capt. Randall has taken his wife to Brooklyn. Mr. Purick is trying to console himself with the thought that he remained home from the World's Fair and gave the money he would have spent on the trip toward the church building fund.

The friends of the choir say the end is not yet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pennland, Antwerp	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 1.—Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 20; Finance, Colon, Dec. 24; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Hohenzollern, Bremen, Dec. 18; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Dec. 20; Martello, Hull, Dec. 16; Orizaba, Havana, Dec. 27; Polynesia, Havre, Dec. 19; Runic, Liverpool, Dec. 21; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15; State of California, Glasgow, Dec. 21; Suevia, Naples, Dec. 15; Wells City, Swansea, Dec. 17; Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 22.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.—Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 22; Panama, Bordeaux, Dec. 21; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 29.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.—Obdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 22; Olinda, Lisbon, Dec. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Dec. 23.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.—Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 29; Galileo, St. Lucia, Dec. 26; Galileo, Hull, Dec. 21.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Dec. 26; La Bourgogne, Havre, Dec. 29; Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 3.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Dec. 31.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Akester, Hull Dec. 12, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 20, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Sibbelee, Paramaribo, Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Bandelon, Havre Dec. 23, with passengers to A. Forget.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) from Bremen Dec. 18, via Southampton, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. In Quarantine at 10:48 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Hoyt, from Vera Cruz, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. In Quarantine at 11:15 P. M.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.,) Krong, Havana, Dec. 26, in ballast to W. W. Hurlbut. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS South Portland, Dickman, Georgetown, S. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Elise, (Ger.,) Winters, Rotterdam 60 days, with mdse. to G. Varrellmann & Co.

Brig Robert Dillon, Leighton, Savannah Dec. 14, with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N., moderate breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Alert, for New-Orleans; Advance, for Colon; Colombia, for Colon; Capua, for Rio Janeiro; Richmond, for Norfolk and Richmond; Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Barks J. B. Rabel, for Norfolk; Eleanor M. Williams, for La Guayra; Carrie E. Long, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Ship Battle Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Calcutta Sept. 10 for New-York, was spoken Dec. 14, in lat 6 N., long 29 W.

Bark Criffel, (Br.,) Capt. Billett, from New-York Nov. 4 for Rangoon, was spoken Dec. 2 on the equator in long 30 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Christie, sld. from Glasgow for New-York Dec. 29.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Deloucle, sld. from Havre for New-York yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New-York Dec. 16 for Hamburg, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Kasbek, (Br.,) Capt. Briggs, from New-York Dec. 16 for ——, passed Dover to-day.

SS Armenia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, sld. from Palermo for New-York Dec. 29.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, sld. from Bahia for New-York yesterday.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Oporto Dec. 24.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Caesens, from New-York Dec. 13, arr. at Ymuiden Dec. 29.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York Dec. 15, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Capt. Tompsett, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York Dec. 6, via Christiansand and Gothenburg, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, sld. from Hull for New-York to-day.

Christmas Weather Wisdom.

The French proverb says:

A Noël au balneon,
A Pâques les glaçons.

That is to say, that a warm Christmas is followed by a cold Easter. Another proverb bears out the same belief:

A Noël les moucherons,
A Pâques les glaçons."

Other French proverbs declare:

Pâques pluvieux,
An fromenteux.

Also:

Après Pâques et les Rogations,
Fi de prêtres et d'oignons!

Great significance attaches to Christmas. We have old Thomas Passenger's word for it, that "if the sun shines clear and bright on Christmas Day, it promiseth a peaceable year from clamor and strife, and foretells much plenty to ensue; but if the wind blows stormy toward sunset, it betokeneth sickness in the Spring and Autumn quarters."

An old English doggerel declares that:

If Christmas Day on a Monday be,
A great Winter thou shalt see,
And winds both loud and shrill.

A correspondent in The Torquay Times of a very recent date says, with reference to this rhyme: "Experience in past years having taught me the truth of this tradition, I quite expected that this Winter we might have a windy and stormy, and also a wild one, (sic.) I have noticed before that Winters like the present coincide with Christmas on a Monday."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Situations Wanted—Females.

FLATS UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady who is breaking up housekeeping would like to place her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, on Sunday and Monday, at 133 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like a place for her Protestand chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend. Call, Wednesday, 9 to 12, at 16 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or general houseworker; good references. B. S., 151 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS—Thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 192 East 76th St.; Mullin's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—An English lady would like daily engagements as companion to invalid or to teach young children. A., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By refined lady as companion, mother's assistant, or any position of trust; fond of children; musical; best references. S. B., Box 400, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a French person having over ten years of first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of her department; good housekeeper. C. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is keut; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. Call, on Wednesday, at 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough cook; private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. R., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. C. M., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; six years' city references. Martin, 1,950 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—First-class; by Scotch Protestant woman; will assist with washing; in private family; good city reference. M. D., 257 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—With care of furnace; wages, $16; also second gir

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculation and Somewhat Firmer Prices.

COFFEE AND COTTON EXCHANGES SHUT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Higher —Country Produce Dull— Only Local Demand.

There was a little more activity noted in the dealings in grain, but the business was mainly scalping and switching, and covering up for the year. Chicago closed early in the day and left the local traders without outside news, as Europe remained closed all day, and prices were higher, owing to the decreased visible supply. Outside of the Produce Exchange the business was very light, and the demand only of a local character and to supply immediate wants, with the representation small. The Cotton and the Coffee Exchanges having voted to close for the day, lower Wall Street had considerable of a holiday appearance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	60¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	52½@	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34¾@	..
Flour, straight Spring	3 20 @	3.40
Flour, straight Winter	3.20 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.75 @	13.25
Lard, Western steam	7.10 @	7.15
Beef, family	10.00 @	11.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	24½
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.00 @	..
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and entirely of a holiday character, with considerable switching and scalping, and the close firm at ⅝@¾c advance, based on the decreased visible supply, and firmer private cables, with some local covering. Spot was very dull and ½c higher. Sales, 56,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 73⅝@8c over May, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels ungraded red at 1¼c over May, delivered.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64¼c....Clearances hence, 80,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 206,628 bushels....Receipts at Atlantic ports, 398,398 bushels; in the interior, 238,623 bushels. Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 226,684 bushels, or to 12,016,051 bushels, (7,224,680 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 2,706,900 bushels afloat. The total visible supply shows a decrease of 510,000 bushels, or to 88,561,000 bushels, against 80,230,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts closed steady at ¼@⅜c advance, with only a local scalping trade, and influenced by wheat and the West, with some local covering. Spot was a trifle higher and very quiet. Sales, 76,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels ungraded mixed, for export, at 51¾c, or ½c under May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 60,000 bushels afloat, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York, at 51c....Receipts, 16,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 128,983 bushels; in the interior, 143,670 bushels....Clearances hence, 17,541 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 25,790 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 132,074 bushels, or to 1,250,276 bushels, (204,462 bushels No. 2 corn and 493,702 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 792,000 bushels, or to 9,630,000 bushels, against 8,323,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without special features, and closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with only a local trade. Spot were dull and ¼c higher, but generally nominal....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¼@38½c; white, 38c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 white, 34¾c, No. 3, 34c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; track mixed, 35@36c; track white, 38@41¾c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 38,400 bushels; exports, 71 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 4,577 bushels, or to 1,694,536 bushels, (131,534 bushels No. 2 white and 739,565 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 62,000 bushels, or 9,062,000 bushels, against 3,770,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	30,000	60¼ @ ..	..
January	10,000	60¼ @60⅝	60⅜
February	30,000	60 15-16@61¼	61¼
March	230,000	61⅝ @62 1-16	62
May	1,340,000	62¼ @62 11-16	62⅝
June	.....	@	62⅜
July	175,000	62⅝ @63⅛	63½
Total	1,815,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	30,000	52¼ @52½	..
January	25,000	51¼ @51⅞	51⅞
February	10,000	51⅝ @51⅞	51⅞
May	135,000	52⅛ @52⅝	42¼
Total	200,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	@	34⅜
February	10,000	35¼ @35⅝	35½
May	20,000	35⅜ @35¼	35¾
No. 2 white—			
January	....	@..	38¾
February	....	@..	39
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Business was at a standstill, with no changes reported in prices and very few buyers present. Sales, 3,600 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 6,203 bbls and 7,505 sacks; exports, 1,324 bbls and 60,663 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 76,881 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	Nominal.
Supers	@	$2.10@$2.20
No. 2	$2.10@ 2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.55@ 2.65
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City Patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@	@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	Nom'l	@
No. 2	Nom'l	$2.25@
No. 1	2.30@$2.55	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.85
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.20@ 3.40
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.70
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.75@$1.80, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 57@59c for Japanese grain; silver, 53@55c; Canadian, nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3; white do, $3@$3.15; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85@90c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.06@$1.08 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal: Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 55@56c delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull but steady, at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Dull and steady. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@85c; middlings, 87½@90c; Western, 80@82½c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oatmeal, $23@$25.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$19, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover, the market continues quiet, with business in small lots and somewhat unimportant. Prices are not settled as awaiting export demand. Spot clover, 9¾c, in job lots, per lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a fairly steady market for spot lots, although trading was quiet on the closing day of the year. There was more of an effort to sell by the Texas mills at 20c, although large lines were held to the old rates. Sales here of 400 bbls crude at 24½c, closing at 24c bid and 24½c asked; 1,000 bbls prime yellow, on private terms; 250 bbls off grade at 27½c for red and 28@28½c for off yellow, closing at 29c asked for prime, 29½c for strictly prime; white is held at 33c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and steady in price; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light jobbing demand, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Oil opened at 94½c; highest, 94½c; lowest, 93¾c; closed, 93¾c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was strong at an advance, but there was not much of a demand with the closing day of the year. The improvement was based upon the moderate receipts of hogs, and their higher prices. Estimated stock at Chicago: 21,000 tcs prime steam lard, 100,000 bbls pork, 31,000,000 lb short ribs.

LARD—Western steam is up about 15 points, and closed firm, with the strength West, less the small receipts of hogs; trading is quiet; sales are 80 tcs cash at 7.07½c, and 50 tcs at 7.15c, closing at 7.10c bid and 7.15c asked. City steam was firm. Sales of 125 tcs at 6.62½c. Options, no sales; January closed at 7.29c nominal; May closed at 7.40c nominal; refined is quiet; Continent at 7.60c; South American at 7.85c; compound lard at 5.50@ 5.75c; the West is up 10@12½ points, and closed firm; January closed at 6.82c and May at 7.05@7.07.

PORK—There was a small export business at steady prices, with 200 bbls mess sold. The West closed firm at 17½c per bbl advance. January was sold at $11.40@ $11.52, closing at $11.52, and May at $11.80@ $11.95, closing at $11.95. Prices here are: Mess, new, $12.75@$13.25; family mess, $11.50@$12; short clear, $13.50@$16.

CUT MEATS—City meats are firm and in freer demand. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c. City-pickled hams, 8@8¼c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼c; 12-lb do, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c; Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 7⅝@7¾c for 16 and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON—Is up 12½@15 points and firm, with short ribs for January at 5.77@5.80c, closing at 5.80c, and May at 6.05c, closing at 6.05c bid.

BEEF—Trading generally is slack, with prices without change. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@ $11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Are slow and unchanged, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Are higher and in good demand. Receipts at all Western points, 36,000 head. Chicago expects to-day 15,000 head; its market was active and 5@10c higher; $4.10@$4.80; left over, 2,000 head; receipts, 18,000 head. St. Louis higher; $4.20@$4.70. Omaha strong; 5c higher; $3.85 @$4.50; receipts, 3,000 head, Kansas City strong; 10c higher; $4@$4.55; receipts, 3,500 head. Cleveland, lights and Yorkers, $4.50 @$4.60. Indianapolis active; $4.25@$4.70; receipts, 2,000 head. Pittsburg, excited and irregular; $4.60@$4.75; receipts, 25 cars. Cincinnati active; 10@15c higher; $4.10@$4.85; receipts, 4,194 head. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6½c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is quiet and without change. City is quoted at 4¾c, with $2.75 charge for packages; country at 4¾@ 5¼c, packages free; edible at 5¼@5½c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and firm; Western is quoted at 8⅝@8¼c; oleo. stearine is steady; sales are 100,000 lb at 7.25c.

COFFEE.

The Exchange being closed, there was but a small gathering in the Street, and quotations were reported nominal at 15½c for No. 7 Rio, and 14c for No. 8. Sales of 1,700 bags washed Caracas, 500 bags Porto Cabello, and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean..... 15½

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7..Basis	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7		No. 10.. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.25 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies..28 @31		La Guayra—	
Java, Malang..21 @22		Cora.....18 @19¼	
Padang, int'r..25 @25½		Caracas.....18½@19½	
Macassar—		Do, washed..19¾@21¼	
Timor.....22 @23		Porto Cabello.18 @19	
Mocha.....21 @22		Do, washed..19½@21½	
Mocha.....26½@27		Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana.....18½@20½	
Trujillo.....18¼@19		Bucara'ka....19 @21	
Bucaro.....18 @19¼		Do, washed..20 @21¾	
Tovar.....18½@19½		Bogota.....20½@22	
Merida.....19 @20½		Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y.19 @19¾		Cordova, gr'n.18¾@19½	
Fair to good..19½@19¾		Do, white.....19¼@20½	
Pr. to choice.20 @21		Oaxaca.....20 @21½	
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban.....19½@22½		Costa Rica....17¼@21	
Nicaragua.....18½@19½		San Salvador.19 @19½	
Jamalea.....17 @21		Do. washed..19½@22	

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market is steady, but demand is very slow, with fancy showing the best tone.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary.....12@13		Fair.....28@30	
Common.....14@16		Good.....31@32	
Fair.....17@18		Prime.....33@34	
Prime.....19@21		Choice.....35@38	
Choice.....22@2		Barbados, job'g...25@26	
Cuba, 50° test, Nominal.		Fuerto Rico.....26@35	

RICE—Trading is only in small lots, to replenish stocks, with prices steady.

Domestic—		Japan.....4¼@4½	
Ordinary.....3¾@4		Java, in bond..1⅝@2⅜	
Fair.....4¼@4⅝		Java.....3½@3⅝	
Good.....4⅝@5⅛		Rice flour.....2⅜@2½	
Prime.....5 @5⅜		Rice pol., 100 lb.....$1.00@$1.10	
Choice.....5⅜@5½		Rice bran, 100 lb.....75@ 80	
Fancy.....5⅝@6			
Head.....6⅜@6⅝			
Patna.....3⅜@4¼			

SUGAR—The raw market continues nominal and unchanged. Refined is dull and without change.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscavado, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜@2½
Centrifugal, 96° test	@3⅛

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4..	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 7	3	5-16@3⅜	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is absence of material life to trading. The moderate jobbing business is at about steady prices. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.10@ $2.12½ for best marrows, $1.67½@$1.70 for mediums, $1.67½@$1.70 for pea, and $1.20@ $1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—Moderate offerings of fancy Western creamery, and the feeling firm, with 24½c asked; stock just under fancy held steady under moderate sales, but all the rest are dull and offered freely as quoted.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	22	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	16	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	19	@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16	@18
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15	@16
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@14
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	18	@..
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	13	@17
Dairy, firkins, extras	17	@..
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15	@16
Welsh tubs, selections	19	@..
Welsh tubs, best lines	16	@18
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24½	@..
Creamery, firsts	20	@22
Creamery, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June, extra	20	@21
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	15	@18
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@12
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13½	@14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	12	@..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	10½	@11
Factory, thirds	9½	@10
Rolls, choice	16	@17
Rolls, poor to fair	10	@15

CHEESE—A continued dull market, with prices about as last quoted, and most confidence shown over fancy colored full cream.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	9¼	@9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7¼	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4

EGGS—A little better supply, but prices without much change and steady on desirable lots.

State and Pennsylvania	25½	@26
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	25	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	23	@24½
Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice	20	@22
Western, early-packed, refrigerators, ch.	17	@18
Western, early-packed, fair to good	15	@16
Western, early-packed, defective, cs.	$2.50	@$4.25
Limed	15	@16

VEGETABLES—The market generally is rather quiet, with prices about as last quoted.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	3.50	@ 4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 3.00
Cabbages, per 100	1.00	@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	30	@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15	@ 35
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.50	@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00	@ 6.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50	@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00	@ 2.00
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.00	@ 1.50
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25	@ 3.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 3.00
Squash, per bbl	50	@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	2.00	@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	70	@ 80
Kale, per bbl	75	@ 90

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ 2.00
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.37
Maine, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	2.00	@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Scotch	1.75	@..
Bermuda, prime	7.00	@ 7.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.50	@ 4.00
English, per 168-lb sack	1.50	@ 1.75
German	1.50	@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand very quiet and prices barely steady, though held unchanged. We quote—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c. Clover mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 40@55c; Oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Prices show no change, with only a light demand.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	11	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@10
Havarian, new	22	@26
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Business has been fair, with values steady and supplies moderate.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.	
Cordova, selected	21@24	10	@12
Buenos Ayres	20@23	12	@..
Montana	20@22	12	@..
California	21@25	10½	@..
Matamoras	23@25	9	@9
Orinoco	20@23	10½	@..
Bogota	20@24	10	@10½
Central American	18@22	9½	@10
Buenos Ayres kips	10@13	..	@ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	..	@10
Galveston	20@25	8½	@ 9
Dry-Salted—			
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7	@..
Texas, selected	24@30	6½	@ 7
Wet-Salted—			
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	4½	@ 5
Havana, as they run	35@50	5	@ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	..	@ 6
City slaughter, cow	@..	..	@ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bull	@..	..	@ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bull	@..	4½	@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5	@..
Country slaughter, steer or over 60	@..	6	@ 7
Country slaughter, bull	@30	5	@ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50	@75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots	$17	@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bones, assorted	12	@14

LEATHER—Demand is light, with prices firm and unchanged.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16¼@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13 @15	..@..	15 @16
Middle, seconds	14 @16	..@..	16 @17
Heavy, seconds	13 @16¼	..@..	16¼@18
Damaged, all weights	12¼@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects		..@..	11½@12½

LUMBER.

Light backs	22@23	Light backs, cow	21@22
Middle backs	23@24	Bellies	8@ 9
Middle heavy	24@25	Seconds	19@22
Seconds, heavy	20@21		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	20@22		

METALS—Tin quiet at 13.50c; lake copper quiet at 10c; lead quiet at 3.05c; spelter dull at 3.25c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Offerings are more urgent, but demand is light and prices unchanged.

Southern, Old Dominion	27
Southerns, regular	27½
Machine-made barrels	27¾

RESINS—Prices are steady, with only a light demand.

C'm str'n'd..$1.35@		I	$2.35@ ..
Good str'n'd. 1.40@		K	2.75@ ..
E	1.45@	M	3.15@ ..
F	1.60@	N	3.50@ ..
G	1.70@	W. G	3.60@ ..
H	1.90@$2.00	W. W	3.75@$3.85

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine steady at 24½c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 31.—Holiday; no market.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet and on the whole weak. Berth engagements: To London, 10 loads grain, 1¼d afloat, and 1¾d from store, and 500 bbls lubricating oil, 2s. Charters: British steamer, 1,726 tons, grain and general cargo, hence to Lisbon, basis 3s per quarter for grain; British steamer, 1,800 tons, cotton, Norfolk or Newport News to Bremen, £2,000, free stevedoring and compressing; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 37s; Continent, 38s, January; Norwegian bark, 880 tons, general cargo, Port Augusta, Australia, to London, £1,850; free stevedoring and discharged; two British ships, grain, Columbia River to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 33s 9d, less 1s 3d to a direct port; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom or Continent, 32s less 1s 3d to a direct port; schooner, general cargo, hence to St. Thomas, private terms; brig, coal, Norfolk to Cienfuegos, $1.60 Spanish gold; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Sagua, $1.50 Spanish gold; bark, 521 tons, petroleum in bulk, Philadelphia to Havana, owner's account; schooner, steel rails, Philadelphia to New-Orleans, $2.80; schooner, stone, Rockport, Me., to Key West, private terms; schooner, case oil, Marcus Hook to New-York, $1.25 per ton, loaded and discharged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The closing session of the Board of Trade for 1894 was marked by the usual indifference to trading, which characterizes the final business day of the year of that association. The last half hour of the abbreviated session was practically abandoned and the customary pranks and frolics indulged in. The prospects of a decrease in the visible supply, by reason of the burning of 560,000 bushels of wheat at Toledo on Saturday, instead of an increase as had been looked for, was a successful bull factor and communicated a tone of firmness to the market for that grain, and the final announcement that the stocks decreased 510,000 bushels confirmed the correctness of the anticipations. The English visible also fell off 640,000 bushels. A cable from London stated that Portugal would, very likely, soon admit foreign wheat free. Despite the encouraging news, however, the market made but an unimportant gain, owing, no doubt, to the lack of interest of operators and to the difficulty of transacting business. Receipts were light, Chicago having 92 cars and the Northwest 249. Cables from Liverpool were quoted firm, with an upward tendency. Those from the Continent were irregular, Paris being higher, Berlin lower and Antwerp unchanged. Export clearances were good at 456,449 bushels, including wheat and flour. The amount of wheat on ocean passage decreased 32,000 bushels. Withdrawals from store at Chicago were 3,575 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 57⅝c to 57⅝@ 57¾c, sold between 57⅛@58c and 57¾c, closing at 57⅞@57¾, ⅛@¼c higher than Saturday. The cash market was without change of note. Receipts at principal Western points were 261,790 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 33,408 bushels; shipments, 206,020 bushels.

CORN—No disposition to trade existed in corn, and a quiet, unattractive market was a natural consequence, with a firm wheat market as a guide; prices lost nothing, and at times were fractionally higher than Saturday. The amount on ocean passage increased 584,000 bushels, and the visible supply 792,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were lower. Receipts, 365 cars, were 55 more than expected. Operators were averse to taking sides, generally preferring to await the opening of the new year before placing themselves on record. Withdrawals from store were 56,991 bushels. May corn opened from 48⅛@48¼c to 48¼c, sold between 48¼@48⅜c and 48¼c, closing at 48¼c, a shade higher than Saturday. Cash corn was unchanged. Very little business was transacted. Receipts at principal Western points, 272,489 bushels; shipments, 41,488 bushels. Recepits at Eastern points, 128,056 bushels.

OATS—Like all the other grains were practically neglected. The range, which was but 1-16c fully explains the dullness which reigned. The undertone was firm in deference to the feeling in wheat and corn. Receipts were 75 cars, and 11,417 bushels were taken from store. There was an increase of 62,000 bushels. May closed a shade higher than Saturday. There was no change in the cash market.

RYE was nominal. No trading took place, owing to the inability to transact business. No. 2 on the regular market was called 48 nominal. Futures were inactive, with May quoted at 52c.

BARLEY was firm, although all orders were not filled on account of the confusion. Thin barley sold at 50@52c, and No. 3 53½@ 55c. No. 2 nominally 55c.

PROVISIONS—The opening on product was firm and higher, the hog receipts being light, and the market at the stock yards showing an advance. Succeeding the operations at the start the market was almost a blank, although the gains which were made were not lost during the session. The close was 17½c higher than Saturday for May pork, 10c higher for May lard, and 7½@10c higher for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool was easy for bacon, and steady for other articles. Receipts were rather large, and the shipments smaller. The cash market was quiet and without change.

Estimated receipts for Wednesday: Wheat, 63 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 150 cars. Hogs, 15,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing was done.

The Board of Trade will hold no session to-morrow, Jan. 1, 1895, (New Year's Day.)

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Dec.	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
May	57⅛@57⅜	57⅞@58	57¼	57¼@57⅜
July	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58½
Corn No. 2—				
Jan.	45½	45⅝	45⅜@45½	45⅝
May	48⅛@48¼	48¼@48⅜	48⅛	48¼
July	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	48
Oats No. 2—				
Dec.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Jan.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Little or No Interest in Yesterday's Stock Market.

COLLAPSE OF THE READING PLAN

Less Than 60,000 Shares Traded in, and Fluctuations Very Narrow—Industrials Neglected —Burlington's Showing.

There was little or nothing of interest in yesterday's stock market. The total transactions fell short of 60,000 shares, and the business was well scattered. The Burlington statement for November was not encouraging, and the Granger stocks were attacked in consequence. Their losses, however, were only fractional. Baltimore and Ohio recovered 2¼ points on a statement by the President that the company's floating debt was smaller than at any other time within fifteen years, and that the corporation had not been in so strong a position as now for at least the same period.

There was practically nothing done in the industrials. In Sugar, about 5,000 shares were dealt in at 89⅛@89½. Chicago Gas and Distilling and Cattle Feeding each closed ¼ lower, and General Electric lost ⅝.

The interesting news of the day came after the close of business, when the counsel for the Olcott-Earle committee announced the failure of the proposed plan for the readjustment of Reading's affairs. That the committee means to die hard was made evident by the further announcement that the Trustee of the general mortgage bonds had been instructed to institute foreclosure proceedings on the bonds held by the committee, but it was also made evident that such suit was not to be brought in good faith by a still further announcement that the committee intended to present another plan of reorganization. The committee has been less successful in securing support than the Welsh committee of 1893, which also failed in its attempt to reorganize the company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was quiet. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,758,973, and balances $6,531,573. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $222,400.

Call money on London was quoted at 1 per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15@5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—80c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 40½c.

In London bar silver sold at 27¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,530,380, and the exports for the same period $96,397,471. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,867,091.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio	2½
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	2
Delaware & Hudson	⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf	⅞
United States Leather pf	⅞

DECLINED

Canada Southern	⅝
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Colorado Midland con. 4s	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	1
United States Cordage 1st	2

DECLINED.

Erie 2d con	1
Oregon R. & Nav. 1st	1
Peoria & East. 1st	1
Phil. & Reading 1st pf. in	1
Phil. & Reading 2d pf. in	1¼
Rich. & Danville 5s	1
Union El. 1st	1

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 5s, coupon, at 117¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	
4s, r	113	113¼
4s, c	114¾	115
5s, r	117	117¼
5s, c	117	117½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	106½
Currency 6s, 1898	108¾	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¾	..

In State securities $27,500 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60¾ to 61, and $1,000 do 6s deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 12½.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.37	.30
Best & Belcher	.93	.94
Bodie Consolidated	.72	.68
Belcher	.64	..
Bulwer	.05	..
Challar	.40	.42
Con. California & Virginia	3.60	3.70
Crown Point	.11	.70
Gould & Curry	.38	.41
Hale & Norcross	.90	.91
Mexican	.59	.61
Mono	.20	.20
Ophir	1.55	1.60
Potosi	.32	.30
Savage	.28	.29
Sierra Nevada	.49	.50
Union Consolidated	.50	.50
Utah	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.38	.40

*Asked.

Torpedoes for the San Francisco.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 31.—The cruiser San Francisco arrived here this forenoon, from New-York, to receive her torpedo equipment, which will consist of eight Whiteheads. The outfit is ready at the torpedo station for immediate placing on board the ship. There is some question as to whether the San Francisco will sail direct from here for Gibraltar or go to New-York first. The former course is thought the most probable.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	142	142	142	142	140	143	35
American Cotton Oil	22½	23¼	22½	23	22¼	22¾	400
American Cotton Oil pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	67¾	68	20
*American Sugar Refining	89⅜	89⅞	89⅛	89⅜	89¼	89½	5,090
American Sugar Refining pf	91½	91½	90½	90½	90¾	91¾	20
*American Tobacco	99	99	98⅜	98⅜	98	98⅜	935
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	900
Baltimore & Ohio	60	62½	60	61	61½	62	1,300
*Bay State Gas	21½	22	21	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	1,200
Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	48¾	49½	150
Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	13¾	14¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	17½	210
Chicago Gas	74	74⅝	73⅝	74	74	74⅜	4,025
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97⅛	96⅜	97	96¾	97	1,830
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71⅜	71⅝	70⅝	71	71	71⅛	4,465
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	38½	38¼	38½	38¼	38¾	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57	57	56¾	56⅝	56½	56⅝	8,825
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	61¾	62	61⅜	61⅝	61⅞	62	730
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	6	7	6	7	7	7½	300
Consolidated Gas Company	131	131	131	131	130½	132	108
Delaware & Hudson	128¾	126⅞	126½	126⅝	126¾	126⅞	830
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161	160¾	160⅝	160½	162	717
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33½	34¼	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10¼	10⅜	10	10	10	10⅜	2,185
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	101	101	101	101	101	102	100
General Electric	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34½	1,300
Great Northern pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	102	102½	30
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅞	100
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	2¾	3	2¾	3	2½	3	200
Illinois Central	82¾	83½	82¾	83½	83	83½	420
Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	26	26½	100
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅝	16¾	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	71½	73	422
*Long Island Traction	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	13¼	250
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝	700
L., N. A. & C. pf	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	20	22	100
Manhattan Con	105¼	106¼	104½	105	105	105¼	940
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	52	52	52	52			50
Missouri Pacific	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	50
*National Lead Co	38	38	37¼	37⅝	37⅝	38	300
*National Lead Co. pf	83¾	84	83¾	84	84½	85	10
New-Jersey Central	89½	89⅝	88¼	89⅛	89	89½	1,456
†New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	98	98½	153
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	32	32½	32	32½	32	32½	300
N. Y., Chi., & St. Louis	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13	14	100
N. Y., L. E. & W	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅝	10¾	700
New-York, Sus. & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	100
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	200
Pacific Mail	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	22	22½	50
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	5,583
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	117	117	117	117	116	117	10
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9½	225
Southern Pacific	19	19	19	18⅞	19	19½	250
Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅝	2,088
Southern Railway pf	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¾	389
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16¼	100
Texas Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	9½	150
Tol., A. A. & N. Mich	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	100
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	248
United States Cordage	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	7¾	1,430
United States Cordage pf	12	12½	12	12	11⅞	12	610
United States Cordage gtd	21	21½	20½	20½	20⅝	21	883
United States Rubber	45	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45	1,200
*United States Leather	9¼	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾	10	400
*United States Leather pf	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	61½	62¼	347
Western Union Telegraph	87	87	86⅞	87	87	87½	1,430
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10	10⅝	400

Total sales 57,989

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s Registered 1,000 ..... 118½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000 ..... 116½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 53,000 63
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000 ..... 17⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 17,000 ..... 110¼
Buffalo & Erie, New 2,000 ..... 110¾
Central N J G M 5s Registered 5,000 112
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000 107
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 75¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000 ..... 95½
6,000 ..... 95¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000 87
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 10,000 ..... 103½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 1,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 97
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 2,000 40
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000, c 104⅝
7,000, c 104¾
1,000s$ 104½
Col Coal & Iron 6s 2,000 95
Colorado Midland 4s 10,000 ..... 20½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s 4,000 83
35,000 ..... 102½
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 ..... 111¾
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 10,000, c 64¼
4,000 64
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 88¼
Northern Pacific 1st Coupon 1,000 116
1,000 ..... 116½
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s 10,000 113
Iowa Central 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 85⅞
Kanawha & Mich 4s 5,000 ..... 78⅜
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000 70
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 2,000, c 116
Long Island G M 4s 5,000 ..... 96½
Louis & Nash Cons 3,000 110
Manhat Ry Con 4s 3,000, r 97¼
Mich Cent Cons 7s 2,000 ..... 120½
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000, c 114
Wis & Minn Div 3,000, c 109½
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 10,000 ..... 114⅜
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 ..... 84¾
11,000 ..... 85¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 80⅞
2,000 81
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000 ..... 46½
5,000 ..... 46¾
5,000 46
Mor & Es Con Gtd 1,000 ..... 139½
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000 ..... 100¾
Nat Starch M Co 1st 2,000 92
N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered 5,000 ..... 108¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 3,000 ..... 102¼
35,000 ..... 102½
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 ..... 111¼
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 10,000, c 64¼
4,000 64
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 5,000 ..... 88¼
Northern Pacific 1st Coupon 1,000 116
1,000 ..... 116½
Nor Pac 2d Coup 14,000 89
6,000 ..... 89½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 6,000 27
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000 ..... 91½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 103¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 49
Oregon Rail & N 1st 11,000 110
Oregon Short Line 6s 7,000 ..... 88½
40,000 ..... 88¾
Trust Co Certs 10,000, c 88½
32,000 ..... 88½
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000 47
Peoria & Eastern 1st 5,000 77
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 15,000 23
15,000 ..... 22⅜
10,000, c 22¾
5,000, c 22½
5,000, c 22½
10,000 ..... 22¾
1,000 23
5,000 ..... 22⅜
5,000 ..... 22¾
2d Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 14¾
18,000 ..... 14½
5,000 ..... 14⅞
15,000 ..... 14⅝
3d Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 11½
10,000 11
Phil & Read Defd Inc 90,000, c 2
Pitts & Western 1st 2,000 ..... 85½
Rich & Dan Equip 5,000 20F 96¼
Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 2,000 91
Rio Grande West 1st 10,000 70
5,000 ..... 70½
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 10,000 58
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 1,000 ..... 103¼
St L & S F Gr M 6s 2,000 ..... 102½
St Louis S W 1st 5,000 62
3,000, c 61⅞
2,000 62
St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certs 2,000 118
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000s3 91
1,000 91
4,000 ..... 90¾
7,000 91
6,000 ..... 91¼
35,000 ..... 91⅜
10,000 91
8,000 ..... 91⅜
Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000 ..... 92¼
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 86½
14,000 ..... 86¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 ..... 25¾
Union Elevated 1st 6s 5,000 85
10,000 86
2,000 ..... 86½
3,000 87
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 ..... 103¾
1,000 104
Union Pac 6s, 1897 9,000 ..... 104⅜
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000 ..... 105¾
Union Pac 6s, 1899 2,000 ..... 106½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000 ..... 97¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 6,000 65
2,000 67
Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped 7,000s20F 95¾
1,000 96
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 105
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 10,000 ..... 70½
1,000 ..... 70⅝
West Shore Gtd 4s 6,000 ..... 106¼
Registered 500 105

Total sales $755,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	
Alton & Terre Haute	36	39
American District Telegraph	35	45
American Express	110	113
Am. T. & C	91	93
American Tobacco pf	108	110
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	1¼
B. & S. W. pf., new	4½	7½
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P	..	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	62
Burlington, C. R. & N	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59	59½
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	116	..
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	52
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	92	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142½	144
C., M. & St. P. pf	117½	118
Cleve. & Pitts	157	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	26
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	75
Col. & H. Coal	4½	5½
Col., H. V. & T.	17	17½
C., H. V. & T. pf	57½	62
Com. Cable	130	..
Consol. Coal	30	33¼
Del., Lack. & West	160½	162
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	34	35
D., S. S. & A	3½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel	51¼	52
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	42½
Flint & P. M	8½	14
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
Homestake	17	..
Iowa Central	6½	7
Iowa Central pf	22	26
Kan. & Mich	8¼	10
Keok. & D. M	..	4
Keok. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	84	86
Lake Shore	133	135
Long Island	80½	89
L., N. A. & C	6½	7¼
L., St. L. & T	1	4
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mex. Nat. ctfs	..	2
Mexican Tel	182	192
Michigan Central	96	98
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	28	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	47½	48½
Minn. Iron	40	..
Mo., K. & T	13	13½
Mo., K. & T. pf	22	22⅝
Mobile & Ohio	17	19
N., C. & St. L	65	..
National Linseed Oil	18	19
National Starch	5¾	7½
National Starch 1st pf	40	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Cent. C	6	9
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	30
N. Y. S. & W. pf	41½	43
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	5½	6
Norfolk & Western pf	18½	19½
North American	3⅝	3⅞
Northern Pacific	4	4½
Northern Pacific pf	17	18
Northwest Tel	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	8½	14
Oregon Imp	10½	12
Oregon R. & N	19	22
Ore. S. L. & U. N	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & Eastern	2	4
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	3¾
Pittsburg & W. pf	33½	34
P., C., C. & St. L	15½	16¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	44	48
P., F. W. & C	157	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	155
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	180	..
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. J. & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	39
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	113
St. Paul, M. & M	109½	112
So. Cotton Oil	..	5½
T. P. Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	40½	43
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
U. P., D. & G	3½	4
United States Express	42	45
United States Rubber pf	94	95½
Wabash	5⅞	6½
Wabash pf	13⅞	14¼
Wells-Fargo Express	103	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40	42½
Wisconsin Central	3	3½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R.	89⅝	89⅝	89	89¼	3,240
Chicago Gas	74	74½	73¾	74	3,550
C., R. I. & P.	61¾	62	61¼	61¾	300
C., B. & Q.	71⅜	71½	70⅝	70⅞	6,430
C., M. & St. P.	57	57	56⅜	56⅝	8,960
Cent. of N. J.	88½	89⅜	88⅝	89⅜	1,620
Chi. & North.	96¾	97½	96¾	97½	120
Ches. & Ohio.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	100
Dist. & C. F.	10⅛	10⅜	10	10	710
Gen. Electric	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	340
L. & N.	53½	54	53½	53⅝	240
Manhattan	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	60
Mo. Pacific	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	27¼	10
N. Y. & N. E.	32½	32½	32½	32½	400
Pacific Mail	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	10
Phil. & Read.	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	2,230
Rich. & W. P. T.	15½	15½	15¼	15½	10
Southern R.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	110
U. S. Cordage.	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	510
West. Union.	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	780

Total sales 29,880

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	63	63	63	63	$5,000
Ches. & Ohio, R. A. 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	4,000
C. & N. P. 5s	40	40	40	40	7,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	73	73	73	73	4,000
Peo. & E. 1st	77	77	77	77	2,000
Phil. & Read. 1st pf. inc.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	25,000
Phil. & Read. 2d pf. in	15	15	14¾	14¾	22,000
Phil. & Read. 3d pf. inc.	11¼	11¼	11	11	22,000
St. L. & S. W. 1st	62	62¼	62	62¼	7,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	86½	86½	86½	86½	4,000

Total sales $80,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & V.	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	60
Challar	.49	.49	.49	.49	200
Lacrosse	.09	.09	.09	.09	900
Mexican	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Ophir	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Yellow Jacket	.44	.44	.44	.44	100

Total sales 1,460

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	57⅜	58	57⅜	57⅛	167,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Union Pacific, ⅝, to 11⅝; Erie, ¼, to 10½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55; St. Paul, ⅛, to 58½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅝; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 17⅜; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 84⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 4⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 60⅝, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 7⅛. Lake Shore sold at 136⅛. British consols were firm at 108 9-16 for money and 108⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is $88,000. Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills is 15-16@1 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	95	100
American Lithograph pf	55	..
*American Bank Note	..	46½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Typefounders'	..	5
American Typefounders' pf	25	30
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Co	6½	10½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	94	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	18	20½
Beckton Construction pf	70	75
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	115	118
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	108½
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
*Brooklyn City Railroad	166¾	167¾
Brooklyn Elevated	11¼	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	71	75
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	13	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	64½	66¼
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101¾	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	68
Celluloid Company stock	..	68½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	117½
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	66½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	41½	45½
Columbus Street Railway Stock	47	..
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	22	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	81	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69	75
Continental Trust	100	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	91	93
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	..	94½
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	150	155
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	111	113
Edison Ill. S. (St. Paul scrip)	77½	80
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	179½	182½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
*Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	40	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Company	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	53	56
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	..
Gallatin National Bank	303	312
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Hollaxd Trust stock	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	95¼	97¼
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	8½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	38	42
Hudson River Telephone Co	39	..
*Indianapolis Gas stock	132	134
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67½	69½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	..	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
†Journey & Burnham pf	90	..
*Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93½
†Kings County Elevated	..	5
Knickerbocker Ice Company	65	..
*Knickerbocker Trust Company	167	172
Lafayette Gas Company stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	80¼	82
Long & Island Traction	12¾	13¼
Lorillard pf	117	119
Mutual Gas, New-York	153	157
†Manhattan Trust Company	120	130
†Madison Square Garden stock

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

POPPER & STERN,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Brokers,
17 AND 19 NEW STREET.
The Manhattan Life Building.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

FIRST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. BONDS of the

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The undersigned gives notice that, in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on Dec. 29, 1894, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured JULY 1, 1894, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the International Trust Company, in the City of Boston, or of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, in the City of NEW-YORK, on or after this 31st day of December, 1894.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other lienors, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland and Canton and Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Companies, or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage.

J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA, No. 1 Cooper Union, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Trustees of the above company have this day declared the following dividends:

To holders of income shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.; to holders of prepaid shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT., and an additional ONE PER CENT. credited to the shares; to holders of investment savings shares, a semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT., credited to the shares to be compounded or payable on demand on and after Jan. 15, 1895, at the option of the holder; to holders of installment shares, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., credited to the shares.

Dividend checks will be mailed to income and prepaid shareholders on Jan. 15, 1895.

Shares subscribed for on or before Jan. 5, 1895, will be entitled to dividends from Jan. 1.

JOHN B. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

The policy holders are requested to co-operate with the Policy Holders' Committee, and in their own interest to withhold their proxies, and to vote against the proposed plan of reorganization submitted by the present management. Send name and address to MEYER AUERBACH, Counsel to Committee, 52 William Street, New-York City.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE R. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

INVESTMENTS.

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute
1ST MTGE. AND TERMINAL 5 PER CENT. GOLD, 1914.

Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah
1ST 5s, GOLD, 1917.
(Guar St. Lo., Alt. & Terre Haute.)

St. Paul & Northern Pacific
1ST 6s, GOLD, 1923.

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling
CONSOLIDATED 5 PER CENT., 1933.

Western Union
5 PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST, 1938.

N. Y. & Brooklyn Edison Ill. Co.'s
6 PER CENT. STOCK.

OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.

Spencer Trask & Co.
10 WALL STREET.

ROCHESTER CITY
3 1-2 % Registered Bonds,
REDEEMABLE IN 10 AND PAYABLE 40 YEARS.

BROOKLYN CITY 3'S,
PAYABLE IN 1925.

LONG ISLAND CITY 4 1-2 % BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1904.

A list of other first-class Bonds furnished on application.

DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.,
48 Wall St., cor. William St.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885, AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895**, after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

FOR SALE, $42,000
Allentown & Bethlehem Rapid Transit 1st Gold 6s,
DUE 1911. PRICE, 111 AND INT.

Total issue $500,000, limited, int. Jan. and July, payable at Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. Subject to call after 1896 at 110.

First Mtge. on 17 miles of road, electrical equipment, power house, and real estate and property afterward acquired.

Company pays 1 per cent. quarterly on $1,000,000 capital stock. These bonds are considered a very high grade of investment.

E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ROCKY FORK COAL CO. OF MONTANA.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the agreements, dated March 1st, 1890, and July 26th, 1893, that the undersigned, as Trustee thereunder, hereby invites and will receive sealed proposals up to noon of the 14th day of January, 1895, for the sale to him as such Trustee, of the stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana, to such amount as he may be able so to purchase for the sum of $13,333.33.

Proposals must specify the price at which holders will sell such stock, and the number of shares so offered.

Communications should be indorsed "Offers to sell stock of the Rocky Fork Coal Co. of Montana," and addressed to the undersigned at his office, No. 15 Broad St., New-York City.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. GEORGE S. BAXTER, Trustee.
New-York, Dec. 31st, 1894.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1895, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $137,830, deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, for the sinking fund of the year ending October 1st, 1894; and that interest upon the bonds so drawn will cease to accrue on and after January 31st, 1895, on publication of the numbers of the bonds so designated by lot, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed securing said bonds.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
January 1st, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

American Sugar Stock in 1895.

We have this day issued a circular letter on the above subject, which will be sent gratis upon application. CARLEY, VAN BUREN & CO., 50 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING CO., (Limited,) 15 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1895, ON THE First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after January 2, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d prox., inclusive.
WM. H. MACY, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, & 22 WILLIAM ST., ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1895:

Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Albion Water Works Co.
Alton Water Works Co.
American Fire Engine Co.
Austin, Water, Light, and Power Co.
Austin City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Barrie Water Co.
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Ry. and R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent.
Bath Water Co.
Bellaire, Zanesville and Cin. R'y Co. Prior Lien 6 per cent.
Brenham Water Co.
Brockport and Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Chattanooga City Water Co. Cons. and Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Centralia and Chester R. R. Co.
Charleston Water Works Co., West Va.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway Co.
City Water Co., East St. Louis.
Columbus and Cin. Midland R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½ per cent.
Consolidated Street R'y Co. of Memphis.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Cartersville, City of, Water Bonds.
Dallas Consolidated Street R'y.
Duluth and Manitoba R'y.
Evansville Brewing Association of Evansville, Ind.
Evansville and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R. Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Eastman's Freight Car Heater Co.
Fairbault Water Works Co.
Guinesville Water Co.
Harlem Lighting Co.
Hudson River Water Power and Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.
La Crosse City, Wis.
Lake Street Elevated R. R. Co.
Medina Water Works Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Mobile and Ohio Car Trust, E. F. N.
Mobile and Ohio Extension, 1st Mtge.
Muscatine Mortgage and Trust Co.
Newcastle and Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Newark, N. Y., Water Co.
New-York Athletic Club Improvement 8 per cent. Bonds (called.)
Olean Sewer Bonds.
Ohio and Mississippi R'y Co. 1st Cons'd.
Olean Village, N. Y., (Water.)
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Pennsylvania Plate Glass Co.
Pensacola and Perdido R. R. Co.
Pensacola Water Co.
Phoenix Electric Light Co.
Portage City Water Works Co.
Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Co.
Palmyra Water Works Co.
Phelps Water Works Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Salt Lake and Ogden Gas and Electric Light Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
St. Louis and Cairo R. R. Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Spokane and Palouse R'y Coupons of May and November, 1894.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute and Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Pacific R. R. Co.
Vanderburgh County.
Waterloo Gas and Electric Light Co.
Westchester County, N. Y., Water Co.
West Side Railway of Milwaukee.
JAN. 5, 1895.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern R. R. Dividends.
JAN. 10, 1895.
Joliet and Northern Indiana R. R. Co.
JAN. 15, 1895.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale and Minnetonka, and Minn'lis St. R'y Co.
Nevada Water Co.
JAN. 16, 1895.
Montgomery Light Co.
JAN. 20, 1895.
Pekin Water Co.
JAN. 31, 1895.
Parsons Water Supply Co.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
39th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable FEBRUARY 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened February 2, at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
Dec. 26, 1894.
82nd DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC STORAGE CO., 926 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn., Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1894.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 10, 1895, to stockholders of record and to holders of receipts and certificates of the General Electric Co., representing shares of Consolidated Electric Storage Stock. Books close Jan. 1, 1895, and reopen Jan. 11, 1895.
PEDRO G. SALOM, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 2, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 7, 1895.
W. M. BENNET, Ass't Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y. and Treas.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Dec., 28, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO.
Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., New-York City.
EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
EIGHTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, December 21, 1894.
98th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY,
18 Park Row, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1st, 1895, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway. AUGUST BELMONT, Treasurer.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
T. J. RICE, Cashier.

HERMOD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
Denver, Col., Dec. 31, 1894.
A dividend of 50 cents per share will be paid Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record Jan. 5, 1895.
JOHN A. HOWELL, Secretary.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interest due Jan. 1st, 1895, from the undermentioned bonds will be paid on presentation after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City, viz.:
Southern Railway First Consol. Mortgage, 5 per cent.
Richmond & Danville Railroad Consol. Mortgage 6 per cent.
Georgia Pacific Railway First Mortgage.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. and Divisional Mortgage 5 per cent.
Knoxville & Ohio Railroad First Mortgage.
Alabama Central Railroad First Mortgage.
Western North Carolina First Consol. Mortgage.
Columbia & Greenville Railroad First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad First Mortgage (extended) 5 per cent.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad First Mortgage.
Franklin & Pittsylvania Railroad First Mortgage.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE DEBENTURES OF SERIES 10 OF
The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
maturing Jan. 1, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.
ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1, 1895, which have not yet been presented for payment.
ALSO, the Debentures of Series 17, maturing JULY 1, 1895.
A. D. CHANDLER, World Building.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Rutland Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the
United States Mortgage Co.,
No. 59 Cedar St., New-York.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.
ORGANIZED 1830.
CAPITAL, $400,000. Surplus, $400,000.
CITY AND STATE DEPOSITORY.
NEW-YORK, 486 BROADWAY, DEC. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 2, 1895.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 LIBERTY ST.,
New-York, December 18th, 1894.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 3, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1894. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 3, 1895.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, of THREE PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15th, 1895, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31st, 1894, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1895.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
THE NATIONAL WATER WORKS INVESTMENT CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York.
Coupons of the Five Per Cent., Series A, Bonds of this company, maturing Jan. 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1895, at the First National Bank of New-York.
CHARLES C. POMEROY, President.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
THE ANNUAL MEETING for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1895.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.
In liquidation.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1894.
The annual election for nine Directors of this bank and two Inspectors for the next election will be held on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. at the banking room, 2 Wall St.
Transfer books will be closed Jan. 4 and reopen Jan. 9.
J. CONNOR SMITH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. D. VAN VLECK, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL UNION BANK for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau Street, Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 30, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,
Columbus Avenue and 72d Street.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, January 21st, 1895, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street. G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of St. John's Guild will be held Jan. 2, 1895, at Room 45, Mail and Express Building, 9 A. M. Election of Directors, etc.

Meetings and Elections.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the TRAMWAY POWER STORAGE COMPANY will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York on Jan. 7, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders, to increase the capital stock of said company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and to increase the number of shares of said company from 30,000 to 40,000; and at the same time a resolution will be offered for the consideration and approval of the stockholders to amend the by-laws of said company so as to increase the number of the Directors of said company to thirteen, and to elect additional members of the Board of Directors, and to consider any other business that may be properly brought before it.—Dated Dec. 4, 1894.
HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1895, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
87th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary. JOSEPH BIRD, President.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
341 AND 343 BOWERY.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1894, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1895.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1895.
JOHN TIEBOUT, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1895, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 4th Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1895.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 21st day of this month.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 21st inst.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.
93rd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1894.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, upon all accounts entitled thereto, from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable after Jan. 10, 1895. Deposits made on or before Jan. 7

WOULD SHARE HIS INCOME

Matrimonial Troubles of the Vanderbilt Allens Again in Court.

DIVORCED WIFE'S CLAIM FOR ALIMONY

Trust Funds and Other Moneys of the Husband, She Maintains, Should Be Applied to Her Support.

The matrimonial troubles of the Vanderbilt Allens have been brought into court again.

Vanderbilt Allen is a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and both he and his brother, Harry Allen, were sued for divorce by their wives.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Allen got a decree granting her an absolute divorce in April, 1887. Since 1892 she has been trying to force Mr. Allen to pay her alimony at the rate of $1,000 a year, granted her by the court for the support of her daughter, Edythe Gladys Allen, and herself.

Mr. Allen has so far dodged the payment of all this money. He has also, despite the decree of the court prohibiting him from doing so, remarried.

He gave up his residence in this city during the Summer of 1892, in order to get out of the jurisdiction of the court and to avoid the payment of the alimony. He then went to Milford, Penn., where he was married again. Afterward he went to Europe, where he has been ever since. Mrs. Allen says that it is her husband's intention to remain abroad now and not return to this country.

Mrs. Allen has not received any alimony from her husband since October, 1892. She obtained a judgment against him for $1,583.33 for arrears of alimony, and then took proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the hope of collecting the money from the income of two trust funds held for his benefit by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the United States Trust Company, namely, $20,000 and $15,000, which had been placed in those trust companies by his mother, Ethelinda V. Allen, for the benefit of himself, his family, and his children, under a deed of trust which she executed some years ago.

Mr. Allen is also entitled to the income of one-sixth of the residuary estate of his mother for life. Mrs. Allen insisted that the court should apply the income of these trust funds to the payment of the judgment which she got against her husband and to the payment of the alimony due for the support of herself and children, and that no part of it should be paid over to him until her alimony was paid.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is the Trustee of the funds, and Mrs. Allen some time ago secured an injunction restraining the company from turning any money over to her divorced husband pending the final issue of her action.

The company opposed the injunction on the ground that the children of Mr. Allen—Edythe Gladys and Marie A. Wilmerding—should have been made parties to the action, and also that the company had no authority to pay the income to any one but Mr. Allen, and that a claim of this character was not a charge against the income and could not be recovered in this action.

A demurrer was interposed by Mrs. Allen to this defense, and Justice Stover yesterday sustained the demurrer, holding that the children are not necessary parties to the action now before the court, although they may be when the court comes to consider the disposition of the estate if it shall, and the extent to which the fund may be set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Allen. He sustains the demurrer, but without prejudice to the bringing in of the parties that the court may deem necessary in order to have a determination of any controversy that may arise in the case.

TO BE PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

Tax Commissioners' Return to the Writ in the Gould Case.

Another step in the fight over the $10,000,000 assessment on the personal property of the estate of Jay Gould, involving the payment of $180,000 in taxes, was taken yesterday.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment, in order to purge themselves of the contempt in which they were recently adjudged, filed their return to the writ of certiorari obtained last Summer by the Gould heirs.

The heirs alleged that the estate of their father and their own personal estates were not liable to taxation in this county, as they do not reside here, and did not when the assessment rolls were made out in January last. The Commissioners of Taxes in their return say that George J. Gould was the only one who made an affidavit claiming that the assessment was erroneous and void, and after an examination of his objections, they considered that the assessment was just, and allowed it to stand at that sum. As to the residence of the executors and Trustees of the estate of Jay Gould, they relied upon the petition which they made in the Surrogate's Court in December, 1892, that they were residents of this city, when they qualified as executors.

Moreover, George J. Gould, the Commissioners assert, was fully examined in similar proceedings in 1893, and no claim was made that they were non-residents. The Commissioners say that in January last they believed that the executors were residents of this city, and that it was a matter of common notoriety that they were, as their father had been before them. They declare that no facts were presented to them to justify them in assuming as a matter of law that the Trustees and executors were not residents of this city, or that they had abandoned their residence in this city.

TO CONTEST LICHTENSTEIN'S SALE

Many Creditors Want to Have the Transfer to Ehrich Brothers Set Aside.

Proceedings were begun yesterday against the dry goods firm of J. Lichtenstein & Sons of 64 and 66 West Twenty-third Street by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who represent twenty creditors with claims aggregating $65,000, to contest the recent sale of the firm's entire stock to Ehrich Brothers.

The attorneys obtained attachments in the Supreme and City Courts on behalf of the following creditors: William Oppenhym & Sons, $6,985; William Iselin & Co., $3,423; F. Vietor & Achells, $2,443; Stehli & Co., $1,736; Derby Silver Company, $1,687; Louis Auerbach, $1,321; J. R. Simon & Co., $1,280; Louis Meyers & Co., $1,082; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $1,188; Caesar & Co., $893; Wightman & Co., $611.

Various affidavits were presented to the courts reciting the extensive business done by the firm and alleging that it purchased goods up to and including Dec. 24 in regular course from a large number of merchants in this city; that up to that day there was nothing to indicate that the firm was in any other than an entirely solvent condition and carrying on business in the usual course; that between 7 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 27 and the morning of Dec. 28 the entire stock of the firm was removed to the store of Ehrich Brothers. The removal was hurried and secret, the goods not being packed or assorted, but taken from the counters and shelves in the same condition as they were while exposed for sale.

This transaction, it is alleged, was outside of the firm's ordinary course of business, and the goods were removed and disposed of to cheat and defraud creditors.

It is claimed by Ehrich Brothers that these goods were purchased from J. Lichtenstein & Sons and removed in consequence of the purchase, which is criticised in the affidavit, as it would have been an impossibility to have taken an inventory of the stock in the brief time to determine the value of the property and agree upon a fair price.

It is also alleged that the defendants and Ehrich Brothers refuse to state the price paid for the goods. It is also alleged that a large number of accounts were transferred which would necessarily take considerable time to arrange, and it is believed that the defendants were engaged in arranging for the disposal of their property for at least three or four days before the culmination of their insolvency, and in the meantime they continued to buy goods. The stock sold to Ehrich Brothers was disposed of in such a way, it is alleged, as to prevent creditors attaching or replevining it. It is also stated that merchandise creditors, whose claims aggregate from $150,000 to $200,000, have no protection whatever and are without any prospect of ever realizing a dollar, except that the transfer to Ehrich Brothers and other disposition of assets be set aside.

An affidavit was also submitted to the effect that on Dec. 28, at 4 and 5:30 P. M., four trunks, one pine box, several small paper boxes and baskets, containing books and papers of the firm, were delivered on a double truck at the home of the Messrs. Lichtenstein, No. 69 East Eightieth Street.

YEAR'S WORK IN THE COURTS.

Cases Heard and Disposed of in the Various Departments.

The work done by the courts during the year ending Dec. 31 was unusually large. Complete figures of the business in all but the Supreme Court were made up yesterday.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas during the year had 653 cases on the calendar, heard and decided 512 cases, filed 337 written opinions, rendered 176 oral opinions, and entered 337 orders. In the Trial Terms, 1,482 cases were disposed of, and in the Equity Term 612 causes were tried. In the Chambers of the court, 18,708 orders were signed, and 4,986 litigated motions heard and decided. There were 3,544 persons naturalized in the court, and 7,200 aliens declared their intention to become citizens. There were 129 decrees in foreclosure suits signed, 11 decrees in partition suits, and 54 divorces granted. There were 33 persons who applied to the court and had their names changed for various reasons.

Notes of issue were filed during the year to the number of 1,294, and the total number of judgments filed was 1,504. There were 178 schedules filed in assignments, showing liabilities to be an aggregate of $18,751,817.53, nominal assets to the amount of $18,458,305.66, and actual assets $4,689,927.17. The bonds amount to $2,837,741.77.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, 110 cases were disposed of; Special Term, 351 tried, and 71 otherwise disposed of; motions heard and decisions rendered, 13,000; Equity Term, 65 cases disposed of; trial terms: Tried, 192; inquests, 59; dismissed, 29; discontinued and off calendar, 461; settled, 49; referred, 11. Judgments numbering 1,351 were entered, amounting to $2,689,315. Orders filed, 13,686; affirmances by the Court of Appeals, 38, or 76 per cent., and reversals, 12, or 24 per cent.

The court naturalized 6,154 applicants and received the declaration of 5,424 others.

In the City Court 10,868 judgment rolls were filed, aggregating $5,578,199.52. There were 729 notes of issue and 75 pauper notes filed, 898 trials by court and jury and by the court, 625 inquests, 341 causes disposed of, 283 appeals from orders and judgments to the General Term, 46 motions argued in the General Term, 261 opinions and decisions filed, 101 returns to Court of Common Pleas, 28,789 ex-parte orders granted, 4,364 contested motions, 5,505 opinions and decisions filed, 450 attachments, 200 insane persons committed, and 143 orders of arrest granted in the Special Term.

Fines collected and paid over to the City Chamberlain, $24,477.63; term fees collected and paid over to the Sheriff, $5,466; orders granted to change names, 58; paid into court, (trust fund,) $34,489.66; paid out as per orders, $35,932.17; trust funds on hand Jan. 1, 1894, $12,239.50; trust funds on hand Jan. 1, 1895, $10,796.99.

The summary of the work done in the Surrogate's Courts shows the amount of taxes which have been certified to the Controller, as assessed and fixed of estates which have gone through the Surrogate's Courts, to be $1,008,681, and the amount of property reported taxable, $11,078,669. There have been 3,661 special motions heard and disposed of; 2,591 written decisions handed down, and 222 hearings in will contests.

During the year 1,710 wills have been offered for probate, and 68 foreign wills. Wills to the number of 1,695 have been admitted to probate, and ten rejected. There were eight contested will cases unfinished at the beginning of the year, and now 24 remain on the calendar of the courts. During the year 98 contested will cases were disposed of, and 1,611 letters testamentary were granted. There were 3,042 letters of administration granted and issued, and 1,640 letters of guardianship issued. General guardians' annual accounts to the number of 2,335 have been filed during the year, and 644 orders on compulsory intermediate accountings, on the Surrogates' own motions, have been signed. There have been over 24,000 oaths and acknowledgments administered, and inventories filed in 446 cases. There have been 124 hearings on issues of fact, and but five issues of fact remain on the calendar.

The business transacted in the Fourth District Court under Civil Justice George F. Roesch during the year was greater than any done in one year since the inception of the District Courts. Chief Clerk Julius Harburger's accounts show that 12,124 cases were disposed of during the year. These include 875 cases for violation of the city ordinances, 272 Health Department violations, 7,000 landlord and tenant proceedings, cases in which paid summons were issued to the number of 1,947, and 2,030 free cases.

During the year the Corporation Counsel's office tried 154 cases in court, as against 84 for the year 1893. There were 47 appeals argued at the General Term, and 16 in the Court of Appeals. There were 432 motions argued, and there were 720 hearings before referees and commissions. Over $150,000 was collected. There were 336 opinions written, and 45 accident suits disposed of, in which the total damages claimed were $790,295—while the recoveries were only $16,853.

IN BEHALF OF TRAMP GARVEY.

Ex-Judge Curtis Appeals for a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

The "Astor tramp," John Garvey, was in court again yesterday.

Ex-Judge George M. Curtis argued before Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, for a certificate of reasonable doubt on Garvey's behalf to keep the tramp out of prison pending the appeal of his case from the verdict recently found against him in the General Sessions for unlawfully entering the residence of Mrs. William Astor. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay appeared in opposition.

Ex-Judge Curtis called the attention of the court to the fact that the original verdict rendered by the jury was guilty of unlawfully entering a building. This was afterward amended by Judge Fitzgerald so that it read, in addition to the original verdict, "with intent to commit a crime therein." This, the lawyer said, was entirely out of the rights of the court, and it made of the half-demented wanderer a criminal.

Mr. Curtis also asserted that the verdict as it stands amended is against the statute, as it does not specify the crime, and that for the first verdict rendered, that of unlawfully entering a building, there is no punishment, as it is not a crime in the law. Mr. Curtis said that he had the affidavits of nine of the jurors who passed on the case, and they all stated that it was not their intention to hold Garvey for anything other than the unlawful entering of the building.

Mr. Lindsay said that he would concede that the verdict should not have been changed, and Judge Patterson stated that all the appellant could stand for was the illegal entering, as stated in the original verdict.

Mr. Curtis said that the appellant had been twice placed in jeopardy, he having paid the fine imposed on him in the police court by Justice Voorhis and been discharged.

Judge Patterson took the papers and reserved decision.

PALFREY MUST SHOW CAUSE.

His Remarks May Be Construed as Contempt of Court.

Argument was made before Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday, to show cause why Edward D. Palfrey should not be punished for contempt of court.

The hearing was a result of Mr. Palfrey's examination last week, relative to the property of his wife.

In this examination Myer J. Stern, chosen as referee in the case, asked Palfrey whether his wife had pawned her jewels to pay the bondsman who got her husband out of Ludlow Street Jail. To this Palfrey replied:

"It is a lie, and anybody who says so is a liar."

To the next question, "Did your wife receive money from Kleinhaus to pay the bondsman?" Palfrey responded, with an oath, "No, and if you come outside I'll do you up."

Mr. Palfrey is an agent for the Southern Division of the Imperial Lloyd Insurance Company.

Judge McCarthy gave him until Wednesday to submit affidavits showing cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in using such language in the examination.

Judgment was entered against Palfrey yesterday, by Hilton, Hughes & Co., for a bill of $712.

JUDGE TRUAX'S TERM ENDS.

Appoints a Commission as His Last Official Court Act.

Judge Truax finished his work on the bench yesterday. His last official act was the appointment of Andrew A. Hamersly, Jr., Benno Lewinson, and Alfred B. Maclay as Commissioners of Assessment and Estimate for the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard.

Judge Truax, although elected as a Judge of the Superior Court, has been sitting in the Supreme Court on assignment for the past five years. His last appearance on the bench was about three weeks ago, when he sat in Chambers. He has in the past few weeks been very busy finishing up the business left on his hands, the principal being that of the famous Fayerweather will case, in which he rendered an opinion covering fifty typewritten pages.

Henry R. Beekman will succeed Judge Truax. He was elected at the last election as a Superior Court Judge, but like his predecessor, he will sit in the Supreme Court on assignment.

Judge Truax was in his private chambers for a short time yesterday. He had nothing to say as to his future plans.

Will Remove Seely To-morrow.

United States Marshal McCarty yesterday announced that he would take Samuel C. Seely, the convicted defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, from Ludlow Street Jail to the Kings County Penitentiary to-morrow.

Seely will then begin serving his eight-year sentence for defrauding the bank out of $354,000.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted the application of William H. Daniels and the Whitman Shoe Company for a preliminary injunction against Isidor Lazarus, Herbert Lefavour, and others, restraining them from receiving or disposing of property in the hands of the State officials under process of the State court. Judge Lacombe also issued an order for Herbert Lefavour and Abraham A. Joseph to appear before the United States Circuit Court on Saturday next and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court for collecting money due to the Whitman Shoe Company after the books and accounts had been attached.

—John Sheehan was arraigned before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and held in $5,000 bail. He was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. He was confidential clerk for Philip McManus, a butter dealer at 304 Greenwich Street, who failed on Sept. 8 last after having obtained about $30,000 worth of goods from various dealers. Sheehan is supposed to have aided in the alleged swindle.

—Joseph Killian of 303 East Thirty-sixth Street was brought from Chicago yesterday by a detective of the Central Office. He is charged with having stolen $180 from his brother, Frank J. Killian, bookkeeper for a dry goods house in this city. The prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Little Diphtheria in the South.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

"Savannah," says The Press of that city, "approaches almost as near to absolute exemption from diphtheria as any other city in this country, if not in the world. In 1890, out of a total of 1,349 deaths, exclusive of still or premature births and deaths from accidents, there were but 6 from diphtheria, or less than one-half of 1 per cent. In 1891 there were 12 deaths out of a total of 1,210, or about 1 per cent. In 1892 there were 19 deaths from this disease out of a total of 1,302, or about 1.5 per cent. Last year the report of the Health Officer shows that there were but 7 deaths out of a total of 1,266, or a little over one-half of 1 per cent. Examination of the death statistics of many other cities shows that diphtheria is distinctively a disease of the North and West. In all the South, Richmond and Memphis appear to have the worst records, and even they are far behind many other cities of their size elsewhere. Conditions in the great territory south of the James and east of the Mississippi do not seem to be favorable to the dreadful disease." There were only three deaths from diphtheria in Charleston last year.

Canada's Cattle Involved.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 31.—Recently the Department of Agriculture ascertained from Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London, that the term "America," in a decree of the German Empire prohibiting the entry of live cattle and fresh beef from America, also included Canada.

The Dominion Government has asked the imperial authorities to make representations to the German Government that Texas fever does not exist in Canada, and to have the term "Canada" disassociated in the interpretation put on the term "America" as applicable to cattle from this continent entering Germany. It is thought this request will be acceded to and that the barrier to the resumption of the cattle trade between Germany and Canada will be removed.

For Historical Accuracy.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The Savannah Press says: "Capt. Edgworth Eve, who spent Christmas in Savannah thirty years ago, when Gen. Sherman was bombarding the place, declared to The Press that the city was more quiet then than it appeared last Tuesday, with the bursting of bombs and the glare of rockets. Did Sherman bombard Savannah, contemporaneously? If so, the fact has been kept secret for all these years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Reading Reorganization Plan Admitted to be a Failure.

ITS FRIENDS FORMALLY ABANDON IT

A Meeting of the Earle-Olcott Committee—Foreclosure Proceedings to be Instituted Under Terms of Mortgage.

At a meeting of the Earle-Olcott committee for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, held in this city yesterday, formal announcement was made that the so-called Earle-Olcott plan was a failure and had been abandoned. The failure of a sufficient number of junior bondholders and stockholders to give their assent to the plan was the cause of its failure.

Frederick W. Whitridge of counsel for the committee made this statement: "The readjustment plan has not received the assent of a sufficient number of the junior security holders to make it effective. The committee have, accordingly, under their agreement of May 7 and their circular of Oct. 1, instructed the Trustee to begin suit for the foreclosure of the general mortgage on the road. The committee have received more than a majority of the general mortgage bonds, and before there is a sale under foreclosure they will present a plan of reorganization.

"The committee will continue to receive deposits of fours up to Feb. 1 without penalty. The committee will not purchase coupons on bonds deposited after to-day."

A member of the committee said that $31,000,000 of the general mortgage fours had been deposited under the plan, and that the committee had also received about 50 per cent. of the junior securities, incomes, and stocks.

The failure of the reorganization plan under the terms proposed was foreshadowed in a dispatch from Philadelphia which was published here yesterday morning. The news caused no surprise in financial circles here.

In behalf of the committee it is stated that prior to the foreclosure sale, and as soon as the situation permits, the committee will submit a plan of reorganization in the manner provided in the agreement of May 7, 1894. That plan will offer to the junior security holders and stockholders an opportunity to avert sale under foreclosure by accepting its provisions and depositing their securities thereunder before the foreclosure sale, and will provide for a participation in the reorganized property either before the foreclosure sale or thereafter, in case the committee shall purchase the property, for all the junior security holders who have assented and deposited their securities, upon as favorable a basis as the financial needs of the property will permit. Special recognition will be offered to those who have deposited their junior securities and stock before Feb. 1, 1895.

Pending the announcement of such plan holders of such junior securities and stock may deposit the same with the depositories of the committee. Such deposits, together with those already made, may be at any time withdrawn upon the surrender of the receipts therefor. Unless the stockholders who have already deposited their shares with the committee and given their proxies shall withdraw the same, the proxies will be voted in favor of the present management.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

President Mayer on the Company's Financial Condition.

A Wall Street man who is closely interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad property received a significant letter from President Charles F. Mayer yesterday morning. Mr. Mayer's attention has apparently been called to certain rumors relating to his company's financial condition. He said, among other things:

"We are not only not paying our pay rolls in scrip, but such a thing has never been thought of. The fixed charges, car trusts, and sinking funds due Jan. 1, amounting to nearly $1,000,000, will be paid without borrowing a dollar. I name this fact especially because it is not unusual for us to make a loan for the unusually heavy payments Jan. 1. I doubt if the Baltimore and Ohio has owed so small a floating debt for twelve or fifteen years, perhaps longer, and it never had the large volume of stocks and bonds it now has—something over $16,000,000—not put down at their face value, but rather at their market value or far below their intrinsic value.

"From what I know of Baltimore and Ohio for years past I can safely say it has not been in so strong a position as now for at least fifteen years."

EAST-BOUND TONNAGE.

Aggregate Shipments of Dead Freight from Chicago to the Atlantic.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week was 30,787 tons, as against 39,887 tons the week before, and 113,516 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 4,393 tons, the Pan Handle, 4,264 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 3,798 tons, Wabash 3,626 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 3,071 tons, Erie Railway 3,515 tons, Michigan Central 2,822 tons, Grand Trunk 2,308 tons, Nickel Plate 1,768 tons, and Big Four 1,292 tons.

East-bound shipments for the month ending last Saturday aggregated 156,993 tons, against 176,557 tons in the previous month, and 333,462 in the corresponding month of 1893. The total shipments of dead frieght east-bound out of Chicago for the year was 2,362,070 tons, against 3,281,000 tons in 1893, a decrease of 918,930 tons. The Pan Handle led all with 402,610 tons, the Lake Shore had 379,734, and Big Four carried only 102,082 tons.

Allowances for Receivers.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, allowed a motion of Messrs. Platt and Perry, receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, for certain allowances. The first was an allowance of $1,866.68 for services of the petitioners as temporary receivers from Dec. 29, 1893, to Jan. 27, 1894; the second was $350 for the services of Special Master L. M. Clark, who audited the accounts of temporary receivers, and the third is a payment of $500 made by Receiver Perry to the American Surety Company for a bond given by Perry as temporary receiver. The court has also allowed the receivers to pay certain rentals of leased lines.

It is understood that the application for leave to pay interest on first mortgage bonds will not be made at once as the company has some six months time yet. The receivers, it is stated, have the money to pay the interest already on hand.

Atchison Securities.

An account of the Atchison Railroad securities outstanding has been made up by the Union Trust Company, as Trustee, for the information of the Reorganization Committee. It is shown that there is $129,323,836 outstanding in general mortgage 4s and in scrip. The balance of the issue up to $150,000,000 is in reserve to cover the guaranteed fund notes, the Atchison's half of the Atlantic and Pacific bonds, &c.

The statement is authorized that the new mortgage to replace the present one will also be for $150,000,000, but as one-quarter of the interest on the present 4s is to be made contingent on earnings, the present 4s will receive 75 per cent., or about $97,000,000 of new 4s, and about $32,330,000 of new adjustment or income bonds, of issue limited to this amount and next in priority to the new 4s.

Burlington and Quincy Figures.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The following is the financial statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for November, and for eleven months: November gross earnings, $2,589,899; decrease, $504,934; expenses, $1,534,882; decrease, $144,005; net earnings, deducting expenses and charges, (dividends not included,) $254,710; decrease, $338,048. For eleven months—Gross earnings, $29,054,522; decrease, $6,405,780; net earnings, $2,531,629; decrease, $1,089,029.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Central Trust Company of New-York filed a petition in the United States court in Omaha yesterday asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, a part of the Union Pacific system, and the appointment of separate receivers and the sale of the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Joseph. The mortgage was filed July 1, 1885, and was for $7,000,000, and there is now due the trust company $7,420,000.

—The net earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for November were $238,785, an increase of $1,207 over the same month last year. For the eleven months from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, the net earnings of the company aggregate $2,455,492, a decrease of $189,838 from the amount earned in the corresponding months in 1893.

—A charter has been granted to the Oklahoma Central Railway Company, capital stock $500,000. The incorporators are five Oklahoma City men. It is proposed to build the road from the present terminus of the Frisco, at Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Oklahoma City, a distance of ninety-five miles.

—The official publication of the railway assessments in Kansas for the year 1894 shows a remarkable decrease. The reduction amounts to $2,000,000, compared with 1893. Of this decrease, $1,750,000 was secured by the Santa Fé. The Rock Island assessment remains about the same as before.

—A notice appears in The Official Gazette in Ottawa, Ontario, to the effect that at the coming session of the Canadian Parliament an application will be made for an act enabling the Canada-Michigan Tunnel Company to construct a bridge over the Detroit River, as well as a tunnel under it.

—W. K. Richards of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Road has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad. Mr. W. H. Garret, who retires from the latter place, will leave the railroad business.

—The United States Court in Minnesota has appointed the general receivers of the Union Pacific receivers also of the Kansas Central and Union Pacific and the Lincoln and Colorado Railways.

—H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central, said yesterday that while railroad business continued light, there were signs of improvement, gradual but steady.

—Big snowdrifts in the Alleghany Mountain passes caused considerable trouble to the Pennsylvania's passenger trains last week.

—A little more than $1,000,000 of the $2,000,000 of authorized Wisconsin Central receiver's certificates have been sold.

—The passenger department of the Burlington and Quincy has decided to cut down expenses.

DANCED THE NEW YEAR IN

Ball of the Richmond County Hunt Club at the Hotel Castleton.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 31.—The Richmond County Hunt Club celebrated, for the fifth time, New Year's Eve to-night with a ball at the Hotel Castleton. Over 300 society people were present.

The ballroom was profusely decorated with evergreens, scarlet bunting, and plants, and was lighted with colored electric lights.

The guests were received in the hotel parlors by the patronesses, Mrs. George Bonner, Mrs. E. S. Twining, Mrs. G. E. Irving, Mrs. James M. Montgomery, Mrs. W. Harry Motley, Mrs. W. S. Nichols, Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, and Mrs. W. B. Brown. There was no cotilion, and general dancing was continued from 10 to 3 o'clock, with an intermission at midnight, when supper was served at small tables.

Among those present were:

Mr. Charles Pfizer, Master of the Essex County (N. J.) Hunt, and Mrs. Pfizer, Mr. and Mrs. Williard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Shaw, the Misses Thurber, Miss Effie MacFarland and Mr. James Speyer, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner and Miss Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Boody, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Howland Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Conyngham and Miss Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Anson L. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton Rich, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Frieze, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lindsay, the Misses Vyse, Miss Julia Beverly Robinson, Miss Moore, the Misses Caesar, Miss Wanham, Miss Edith Fesser, Miss Marsh, the Misses Dumbell, Miss Sloane, Miss Van Rensselaer, Messrs. Harry Van Vechten, Reginald Bonner, Frederick Wanham, Frank Wiman, Carlysle Boyd, and Joseph B. Bourne.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Norman S. Nicholas, the Master; Edward W. Brown, F. H. Cabot, George Cromwell, James Brown, H. M. Dunn, Charles D. Freeman, A. J. MacDonald, H. C. Hopkins, and Otto Ahlmann.

GEORGE LEVENTRITT'S MARRIAGE OPPOSED

Separation from His Father Because of His Engagement to Miss Lockwood.

The marriage of Miss Berenice Lockwood, daughter of Mrs. Emma Lockwood of 250 West Seventy-third Street, to George Leventritt will take place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Ignatius to-morrow.

It is said that this engagement is the cause of a separation between the bridegroom and his father, David Leventritt, the well-known lawyer. The father and son have separated their family and business relations. When George Leventritt first announced his engagement to Miss Lockwood last Summer his father immediately expressed his opposition to the match. It was said at the time that this was on account of the different religions of the engaged couple, Miss Lockwood being an Episcopalian and Mr. Leventritt a Hebrew, although not an orthodox one, and not an attendant at any synagogue. The bridegroom's family denied this report yesterday and stated that the opposition was owing to the fact that Mr. Leventritt did not consider his son old enough to marry.

Young Mr. Leventritt's name has been taken from the door of the law office in the Stewart Building by his father's orders, it is said, and he has moved to an office at 257 Broadway to start in business for himself.

The Rev. Mr. Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius's Church, will officiate at the Leventritt-Lockwood wedding, and there will be no ushers and no bridesmaids. After their wedding trip the newly-married couple will make their home at Larchmont-on-the-Sound, where Mr. Leventritt has bought a house and where the Lockwoods spend their Summers.

Will of Joseph Fuchs.

The will of Joseph Fuchs, who died Dec. 18 at 708 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $83,000.

He was a prominent member of the Arion Singing Society. He leaves the German Hospital Society $500 in bonds of the Arion Singing Society, and $250 in bonds of the same society go to St. Catharine's Hospital. He also leaves $2,000 to Emma Metzger, who was in his employ for years. The balance of the estate is left to his two children, Anna and Charles.

Empty Beer Kegs Caused His Death.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 31.—James Nilan, a driver for Bechtel's brewery, was going down Central Avenue this afternoon when the wagon slid into the gutter.

Nilan was thrown out, and a score of empty beer kegs fell upon him, crushing his skull and breaking some of his ribs and one leg. He died at the Smith Infirmary.

THE HENRY B. HYDE'S FAST RUN

The American Ship Makes a Remarkably Quick Trip to Liverpool, and Beats Many Foreign Vessels.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The American ship Henry B. Hyde has arrived at Liverpool, making the voyage from San Francisco in the remarkably quick time of 102 days, and neatly beating a fleet of fast German and English vessels. The Hyde left here on Sept. 6 in the midst of a fleet of lime-juicers, which had been laid up in the bay for months awaiting charters. The British bark Cloncaird sailed four days before her and the German bark J. C. Glade went away two days in advance of her. The Laomene left on the 8th, two days later than the Hyde. Capt. Randall promised Capt. Pendleton, though he was to sail after the latter, to be on the Liverpool dock to meet him when the Hyde reached port.

Pendleton smiled grimly and said that he guessed there would be a Yankee in the reception committee on that dock when the ships were winding up long passages. The Hyde is the first arrival of the September fleet and only three of the eleven vessels which sailed for the United Kingdom in August have arrived out. These are the British ships Cromartyshire, Sierra Parima, and the Rahane. The two former vessels left on Aug. 5 and arrived at Liverpool and Cork, respectively, on the 9th and 7th inst. The Cromartyshire made the passage in 126 days, the Sierra Parima in 124, and the Rahane in 122 days.

The German bark Schiller, the British ships Craigerne, Scottish Moors, Manydown, Beecroft, and Drumblair, the German ship Alice, and the British bark Inverurie were all in the August fleet. From them nothing has yet been heard. The British ships Eudora and Castle Rock left here on Sept. 20. Considerable money has been wagered on the result of their race home. Capt. Ogilvie of the big four-master Eudora boasted that he would beat them all home. He brought the Eudora out from Swansea in ninety-nine days and expected to make a rattling trip back to Cork. On the way he was to put into Pitcairn Islands and was stocked with pamphlets, papers, and goods for the missionaries.

The Henry B. Hyde has always been a fast sailer, and has the record for the fastest trip from New-York to San Francisco to England and back to New-York.

Word was received here that the British ship Rahane had a very rough passage on her way over. Off Cape Horn unusually heavy weather was encountered, several boats being smashed and a seaman washed overboard.

The Australian steamer Arawa is due from Australia by way of Samoa and Honolulu. She will go alongside at the Oceanic Dock and will completely fill the south side of the wharf and a large portion of her forward will extend out into East Street. For net tonnage she is the largest steamer that ever entered port except the Silvertown, which was here about ten or twelve years ago. Her gross tonnage is 5,026, while that of the Silvertown was but 4,935. Her tonnage below decks is 4,131, and net tonnage, 3,268. The Silvertown was 4,913 below decks and 3,724 net. The Arawa is 439.6 feet long, 46.3 feet in breadth of beam, and 28.9 feet in depth of hold. The entire length of the Oceanic Dock is 660 feet, but that part covered by the shed, from the east side, at East Street, to the end of the wharf, is only 430 feet. The Arawa was built in 1884 at Dunbarton by W. Denny & Brothers. She has been put on the Australian route in place of the Monowai, which has taken the run of the lost Waitarapa.

The Pacific Mail steamer China is nearly one foot longer than the Arawa, her dimensions being: Length, 440.4 feet; breadth of beam, 48.1 feet, and depth of hold, 32.8 feet. The China's gross tonnage is 4,940 tons, and her net tonnage only 2,401. The heaviest tonnage steamer sailing into port is the City of Peking, due from the Orient on Saturday. She is 5,080 tons gross and 3,129 net. Her length is 423 feet; breadth of beam, 48 feet, and depth of hold, 27.8 feet. As the two big vessels will be in port together, an excellent opportunity will be given for comparison.

DR. EDWARD J. KURTZEMAN STRICKEN

Seized with Heart Disease and Dies Before an Ambulance Arrives.

Dr. Edward J. Kurtzeman of 242 East Twenty-sixth Street was stricken with heart disease at Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue as he was returning home from visiting a patient early yesterday morning.

John Gorman of 434 Third Avenue, saw the doctor sink to the sidewalk and he notified a policeman, who summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The doctor died before the ambulance arrived.

Dr. Kurtzeman was twenty-four years old. He was a graduate of the University of New-York, and obtained his medical diploma when twenty-one years old. He was married less than a year ago, and made his home with his parents. He was a member of St. Stephen's Church, and of the Young Men's Society of that parish.

Retired and Got Another Place.

George Hesh, for years stationed at the Mayor's office, having served twenty-nine years on the police force, retired on Saturday night on a pension of $550 a year. He was appointed an assistant clerk in the office of the Civil Service Commission yesterday, at $500 a year.

He is a war veteran, and was appointed under the law which gives veterans the right of appointment without a civil service examination when the salary does not exceed $4 a day.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA L. R. EMMET, Richard S. Emmet, William J. Emmet, Lydia H. Emmet, William A. Emmet, Edward G. Emmet, Edith Leslie Emmet, Mary T. Peabody, Rosina H. Emmet, and Ellen G. Emmet, send greeting:

Whereas, Richard S. Emmet of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1882, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John P. Emmet, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. John H. V. Arnold,
[L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d18-1aw6wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOSEPH T. WOOLLEY and BARTON S. WOOLLEY send greeting:

Whereas, James Woolley of Long Branch, N. J., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1894, relating to both

NEW ARMORIES IN DEMAND

Unfinished Report of the Late Adjt. Gen. Porter.

DEATH PREVENTED ITS COMPLETION

The Militia Sadly in Need of Regulation Army Rifles — Organization of the National Guard.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The report of the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter for the current year, which was nearly completed at the time of his death, was made public to-day.

The number of men, citizens of the State, liable to military duty under the State laws, is estimated to be 750,000, based on a population of the State of 6,000,000, an estimate probably below actual figures. Of the militia there are organized, armed, and equipped for service the National Guard and the Naval Militia. There are also a few independent companies in the State, which, under certain contingencies, become subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief. The National Guard consisted, on the 1st day of October last, of 740 officers and 12,106 enlisted men; aggregate, 12,866; and it is divided into four brigades. The report says:

Troop A, the batteries, and the Signal Corps, are all now suitably armed. The Infantry, however, is still holding the old Remington rifles, calibre .50, a now obsolete weapon, and it is respectfully recommended and earnestly urged that the Legislature be requested to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to impress on Congress the necessity and propriety, in fact the duty, of providing the State troops with the new army rifle, calibre .30, at the cost of the United States. Cartridge boxes and belts are needed, but it has seemed to be poor economy to expend money for more of a kind which will soon be unserviceable as soon as new rifles are received.

The Twenty-third Separate Company, Hudson, has a county armory, which is not only entirely inadequate, but also in bad, unserviceable condition, and it is strongly recommended that the Legislature be requested to authorize the construction of a suitable armory for the company, and make the necessary appropriation.

The Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies, Schenectady, occupy a State armory erected many years ago, which is now inadequate and in need of such extensive repairs that it will be economy and good policy to erect a new one.

The Fortieth Separate Company, Ogdensburg, is in need of an armory. Action in that direction is most strongly recommended.

The Twenty-ninth Separate Company, Medina, comparatively a new company, occupies a company armory which should be made to answer for some time to come.

The Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, quartered in a company armory, is in need of larger and more satisfactory quarters, and I am informed that the company authorities will cheerfully provide suitable ground for a new armory if the State will make the necessary appropriation to build one. The site suggested is satisfactory, and regarding the needs of the regiment I respectfully recommend favorable action by the Legislature in this case also.

With the exception of those mentioned specially above, all the military organizations are provided, or will be shortly, with suitable armories, and the few mentioned deserve to be placed in like position. Large and properly arranged armories are, in these days, absolute necessities. They attract young men to the service, and are conducive not only to their re-enlistment, but also to proficiency in their duties.

The First Separate Naval Division, Rochester, occupies a so-called armory, procured by itself, totally unserviceable for the purpose, and the Second Separate Naval Division, also of Rochester, is quartered in the State armory at that place with the First and Eighth Separate Companies. The two divisions need a suitable home and accommodations, and the State should provide them. An effort was made to obtain a United States vessel for the purpose, but without success, no vessel being available.

At the State Camp the exercises of instruction observed last year was followed again this year with the infantry and artillery, with the same good results. Particular attention is invited to the fact that the Twelfth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-first Separate Companies reported at the camp with 104 officers and men, and held the same number throughout their tour. Everything considered, this became the camp has been the most satisfactory in attendance, attention, conduct, and results.

An addenda to the report by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Frederick Phisterer says:

On the 13th day of December the sad news was received that Gen. Porter was suddenly struck down by a mortal disease. At that time his report, as above, had been printed, and part of the proof was in his hands for final correction. It was his intention to say a few words on the subject of the necessity and urgency of coast defenses, comment on the support given him by his assistant, the clerks in his office, and the members of the Governor's staff; also to express his appreciation of the many kindnesses received at the hands of the Commander in Chief, but Dec. 14, at 10:40 P. M., he died.

The report of Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter, in whose heart the National Guard stood next to his own family, is submitted unfinished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of War has given personal attention to the matter of the detail of an army officer for duty with the National Guard of the State of New-York, and has selected Capt. J. B. Burbank, Third Artillery, who is at present with his regiment at San Antonio, Texas. Capt. Burbank will report to the Governor within a week or ten days, relieving Capt. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry.

Secretary Lamont, in making this detail, has endeavored to send Gov. Morton the best possible officer for the important duties assigned to him.

FROM A LEAK IN THE GAS PIPE

John Cooney, When He Got Home, Found His Children Sick.

When John P. Cooney, a copyist in the Register's office, reached his home, 40 Verandа Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, he found Dr. Brown hard at work on two of his ten children.

William Cooney, his eighteen-year-old son, had discovered that the house was filled with gas, and had run for a physician on seeing that his brothers and sisters were under its influence.

Walter, seventeen years old, and May, fifteen years old, were in a bad condition, and Dr. Brown had them removed to their uncle's house, in Baltic Street. The other eight children were made sick by inhaling the gas, but they were all right last night.

The gas escaped from a leak in a pipe in the cellar.

HAD TO LEAVE THE UNION OR STARVE

Col. Baird's Men Return to Work—Others Expected to Do So.

Col. Andrew D. Baird has compelled the Brooklyn freestone cutters to abandon their union. The men claim that they had to cut loose from the freestone cutters' union of New-York or starve.

The thirty men Col. Baird allowed to return to work yesterday have organized the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of Brooklyn, and have selected Patrick Quinn President and David Thurston Secretary.

Now that Col. Baird's men have given in, it is expected that the men employed by the other bosses in Brooklyn will follow their example. They receive $4 a day for eight hours' work during the Winter month and $4.50 during the remainder of the year.

Does Not Wish to be Senator.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

O. D. Kinney of Duluth sets the gossip about his candidacy for the United States Senate at rest in an interview in The Duluth News-Tribune, in which he says that he is not a candidate, does not want to be mentioned in that connection, is for Washburn himself, has reason to believe that Duluth is for Washburn, and that Duluth has every reason to be for Washburn, too.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FEW TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A West Side Apartment House Sold—The Buyer of the Metropolitan Hotel—Auction Sales.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for M. Caldwell the five-story brick and stone apartment house at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 27 by 90 by 100, at about $85,000. The same firm has sold for Mrs. Mary A. O'Reilly, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 733 Lexington Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, 20 by 55 by 95.

The four-story brownstone dwelling, 676 Madison Avenue, 25 by 55 by 95, has been sold by Charles Dortic, at about $53,000. It was bought in 1868.

The purchaser of the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden property is said to be Edgar Logan, Jr., on behalf of Henry O. Havemeyer.

Messrs. Adler & Herrman have sold to Robert Simpson the stable property at 121 and 123 Sullivan Street, at $75,000.

Mr. Charles F. White has sold for J. Hassell to J. Ruhlman, at $36,000, the five-story brick flat, 766 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.

The Committee of Fifteen engaged in organizing the proposed Board of Registered Brokers will meet on Thursday. The rules will then be submitted for approval.

No sales at auction are, of course, set down for to-day. To-morrow the following will be had at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Appleton L. Clark, referee, 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,350.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Thompson, referee, 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,020; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5¾ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

By John J. Golding, order of Benjamin W. Appleton, receiver, the property of the Utica and Unadilla Valley Railroad Company, the road extending from Bridgewater, Oneida County, to New-Berlin, Chenango County, about twenty miles.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 227 Greenwich Street, by the Protestant Episcopal Society, four-story brick store and lofts; cost, $9,000.

Pier 19 North River, by City of New-York, two-story iron freight shed; cost, $62,000.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Jennings Street, by Thomas Hanretty of 211 East Eightieth Street, two-story wood dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Lebanon Street, south side, 100 feet east of Mapes Avenue, by Charles Kurzhols of 223 East Eighty-second Street, two-story wood dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 319 Greenwich Street, by Edwin M. Harrison, five-story brick store; cost, $1,200.

No. 174 West Street, by Harriett A. Woodbury, three-story brick store and lodgings; cost, $900.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Jacob Cole sold, in partition, at $4,050, to David S. Yeoman, the three-story and extension frame dwelling, 91 and 93 Franklin Street, 50 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 31.

8STH ST, n s, 82 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Frank B. Jordan and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.. $10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 65.10x irregular; John O. Baker and wife to Armintha Merritt 68,000

8STH ST, n s, 82 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Jerome Buck, referee, to Frank B. Jordan..... 8,600

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 77th St, 27.2x100; Jennie Caldwell to Ella A. Taylor..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; William Vogel and wife to Charles Alof..... 1

76TH ST, 341 East; Gustav Liebermann and others to Amelia Dreyfoos 24,500

PARK AV, 927; Jonas Well and others to William Solomon and another 45,000

72D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Nicholas G. Geraty to Thomas E. Crimmins..... 27,500

AVENUE A, n e corner of 70th St, 100.4x98; Rachel W. J. Moore to Eugene Melvin..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 15x100.5; Lina C. Ludeke to Bertha Grosner..... 1

128TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Letitia Moorhead to David J. Porter..... 28,000

AVENUE A, or PLEASANT AV, 889; Mary Burchill to Mary S. Redding 1

18T AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100x100.11; Michael Palarino to John C. Stein 10

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 121st St, 25.11x95; Joseph Steiner and wife to Louis Schoolherr..... 50,000

120TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Agnes W. Seaton to Acosta Nichols..... 8,825

8TH AV, 2,107; Leopold Guggenberger and wife to Julius Lochman 27,000

166TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x103.6; Rufus N. Waller to John Carl 8,250

CORTLANDT AV, s e s, 117.6 ft n of 163d St, 68x irregular; Frederick Dillemuth an another, executors, &c., of Nicholas Winckler to William Winckler..... 900

163D ST, n s, 115 s e of Courtlandt Av, 32x105; same to Eliza Osterkamp 3,200

163D ST, n s, 51 ft n e of Courtlandt Av, 32x107.8; same to Katie Hill.. 2,000

WASHINGTON (ELTON) AV, w s, 75 ft n of 159th St, 25x100; same to Caroline Grimm 2,800

163D ST, n e corner of Courtlandt Av, 51x110.4x51x107.3; same to Frederick Winckler..... 4,000

WILLIS AV, 173; Ellen McLaughlin to Thomas P. Walls..... 23,000

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 159th St, 25x100; Frederick Dillemuth and another, executors of Nicholas Winckler, to Julia Hudson..... 2,800

CLINTON AV, s e corner of Spring St, 100x100; Michael Doherty to Bridget Doherty 1

87TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Amelia Phyfe to John J. Phyfe 1

161ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11, 1-3 part; John B. Pine, guardian, to Carrie Young..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, same to Mary C. Young 1

128TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Bridget Hogan to Frank Kuhn and another..... 1

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 74th St, 38.4x irregular; Amsterdam Av, Charles Lowen and wife to William Sperb, Jr. 1

148TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Ludlow Ogden to Susan W. Ogden..... 1

102D ST, s s, 377.7 ft w of Columbus Av; to Gustave Helmstretter..... 28,000

148TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Bernard Kavanagh and wife to Ludlow Ogden.. 1

120TH ST, n s, 116 West; James A. Frame and wife to Enrique C. Y. Russell 10

WEST END AVE, 698; Albert Stake to James Livingston..... 1

142D ST, s s, 919.9 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry G. Peters and wife to Emily Parr 10,500

PART OF PLOT 4, outline map of University Heights; the University of the City of New-York to Henry M. MacCracken 1

LOT 100, map of University Heights; Henry M. MacCracken to Catharine H. MacCracken..... 1

163D ST, s s, 99 ft w of 3d Av, 27.6x100; Michael J. Garvin and others to Leon Oliver 20,000

153D ST, 529 East; Clara E. Mapes to Ignatz Kircher..... 1

153D ST, n s, 245 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; executors of John G. Urstadt to Catharine Urstadt..... 3,000

152D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Moses Green and wife to George E. Babcock..... ..

153D ST, s s, 270 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; executors of John G. Urstadt to John G. Urstadt..... 5,000

CHERRY ST, 246 and 248; Enos Richardson and another to the Nassau Bank 40,000

PIER 12, N. R., foot of Albany St, a half and part of bulkheads, &c.; John S. Sutphen and another, executors, to the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey..... 1

MADISON ST, 220; William Solomon and wife and others to Jonas Well and another..... 39,500

PARK ROW, 125 and 127; George Landon, referee, to George Ehret.. 3,600

STANTON ST, 232; Emma Harris to Sedonia Kampf..... 24,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 106; Charlotte B. Logan to Mary A. Kelly..... 44,000

RIVINGTON ST, 269 to 277; Morris Margovitz to Nehelmy Margovitz.. 1

WASHINGTON ST, 728; Thomas J. Clark and wife and others to Ellen Clark 1

MERCER ST, w s, 306 ft s of Amity St, 56x52x41.9x50, and other property; Louis Schoolherr and wife to Joseph Steiner 70,000

18TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; William T. Sabine to Helen C. Julliard 50,000

32D ST, 217 West; Jay Sedgwick to Isabella Sedgwick ..... gift

RIVERSIDE Drive, s e corner of 91st St, 65.11x irregular; Charles T. Barry and wife to John O. Baker..... 1

8TH AV, 390; William Studenbord and wife to Thomas Morgan..... 29,000

16TH ST, 534; Mary S. Redding to Georgine Burchill 1

3D AV, 521; Albert Stake to Oscar Linde 5

18TH ST, e s, 124 5th Av; William K. Everdell and wife to Louis and Samuel Sachs..... 10

26TH ST, 117 West; William Zaun and another, executors, to Philip J. Willenmann 32,000

3D AV, 521; James Livingston to Albert Stake 1

28TH ST, n s, 225.9 ft e of 9th Av, 58.3x98.9; Louis Ungerich and wife and others to William Ottmann..... 50,000

19TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 50x92; James Renwick to Frederick S. Pinkus 1

93D ST, s w corner of West End Av, 6.1x18.7x6.2x18.8, and other property; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jencks..... 1

43D ST, 451 West; executors of Matthew Kays to James Kennedy.... 12,000

76TH ST, 49 West; A. G. Nason to Mary A. Nason..... 44,295

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to William Vogel; n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, 1 year $40,000

BURCHILL, Mary, to Sarah A. Bergen; w s of Avenue A, 52.10 ft s of 121st St, 2 years..... 666

BRIEN, Henry, and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 8,000

BURCHILL, Mary, to Sarah A. Bergen; 389 Pleasant Av, 2 years..... 666

BURCHILL, Georgine, to Mary S. Redding; 534 East 16th St, 5 years.. 5,332

BABCOCK, George E., to William C. Frageser; n s of 153d St, 500 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BOOTH, Marie P., to F. Middlebrook; s s of 31st St, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

CHUMA, Lavinia E., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 46th St, 310 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

CRUIKSHANK, Augustus, and wife to Ann E. Mitchell and another, executors; s s of 89th St, 261 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 22,000

CLIFFORD, Annie L., to J. S. Todd; s s of 64th St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 10,000

DREYFOUS, Esther, to Lucilia Dreyfous; n s of 22d St, 477 West, demand 3,000

GORDON, Marze, and another to John H. Rhoades and others, trustees; s s of 119th St, 141.8 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 7,500

GALLAGHER, William W., to William Hall's Sons; 303 and 305 East 31st St, 1 year..... 2,700

JEFFCOTT, Robert J., and wife to Paul G. Decker; e s of Hoffman St, Lot A of Cedar Hill plot, 3 years.. 150

KANZLER, Charles, and wife to Leopold Vath; s s of 154th St, 225 e of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 1,000

LOORAM, Patrick, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 2d Av and 29th St, 1 year..... 20,000

LOEHMAN, Julius, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft s of 114th St, 2 years..... 500

LEVIN, Anna, and another to Isabella Wilson; 86 James St, 2 years.. 2,000

MERRITT, Armintha, to John O. Baker; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 91st St, demand, (two mortgages) 114,750

MELVIN, Eugene, to Rachel M. J. Moore; n e corner of Avenue A and 70th St, 3 years..... 17,500

MOLONEY, Thomas, and wife to Peter Donald; s s of 134th St, 206.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 22,500

MOONEY, William, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 137th St, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 3,000

NASON, Alfred G., and wife to John M. Nason, as trustee; n s of 76th St, 121 ft e of Columbus Av, notes, security

NEWMAN, Adolph, and wife to Charles Thornsen; s s of 5th St, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years..... 2,000

OGDEN, Ludlow, to Bernard Havanagh; s s of 148th St, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 11,000

O'SHEA, Annie T., and another to Mary J. Averill and another; n s of 151st St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 4,800

OTTMANN, William, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 28th St, 225.9 ft e of 9th Av, (two mortgages,) 6 years.. 50,000

PHYFE, John S., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 87th St, s s, 240 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 20,000

PINKUS, Frederick, and Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 70,000

ROGERS, Carrie L., and another to Caroline Wandell; Anthony Av, n e corner of Summit St, 3 years..... 2,000

SOLOMON, William, and another to Jonas Well and another; Park Av, s s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 2 years.. 8,500

STAKE, Albert, to Bernard Tieleman; 521 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

STEIN, Bessie, to Terance Jacobson; 121st St, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 1,500

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, City of New-York, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, s e corner of 59th St..... 70,000

THE HARRISONVILLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION to James M. Gerry; 124th St, n s, 287 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY to John S. Sutphen and another, executors; s ½ part Pier 12 North River and n ½ part of bulkhead, foot of Carlisle St, &c, 1 year..... 100,000

VAN SAUN, Susannah, and another to Silas Davis; 127th St, 101.8 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

WILLENMANN, Philip J., to Lewis C. Mack; 117 West 26th St, 2 years. 10,000

WALSH, Thomas P., to Ellen Mc. Laughlin; w s of Willis Av, 75 ft s of 136th St, 1 year..... 3,500

WIENER, Makez, and wife to A. Adler & Co.; e s of Attorney St, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year.... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, Isaac, to Ferdinand Hecht.. $3,000

COWEN, Newman, and others, executors, to A. Weinberg..... 3,596

CARTER, Hettie D., and another, executors to Annie Carter and others, (three mortgages)..... 34,200

CACCON, Sylvanus T., to Abraham Cohen and another..... 3,619

DREYFOUS, Lucille, to Henriette A. Rosenblatt..... 3,000

ELWERS, Charles A., to Emma Colpe 2,000

HIRSCH, Isaac, to Charles H. Reed. 14,000

KOBRE, Max, to Esther Richman, (two mortgages)..... 2

KOBBE, George C., trustee, to Jonas Well 3,090

LESE, Louis, to Jacob Levy and another 8,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to the estate of Samuel Sands, deceased 10,037

PARRISH, James C., administrator, to Emily Thorn, guardian..... 1

ROCHE, Mary, to James Roche..... 1

REILLY, Ann, to the Murray Hill Bank 2,000

RIKER, Daniel S., to John L. Riker. 3,000

STAKE, Albert, to James Livingston 2,000

SALISBURY, Nelson H., to A. Cohn and another..... 1,389

SANDS, B. Aymar, trustee, to E. L. Sands 5,104

TODD, Judson S., to J. W. Bull and another, (two mortgages)..... 2

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 70,000

THORN, William K., to E. T. King.. 15,262

Recorded Leases.

APPELL, Jacob, to John Orth; 938 8th Av, 5 2-3 years..... $2,000, 2,500

MIDDLEBERGER, Elwood, executor, to Michael Boyle; 174 West 4th St, 3½ years..... 420, 480

MENDES, Rosalie P., to Samuel S. Childs; 122 West 23d St, 10 years 7,000

ROBERT, Marie V., executrix, &c., to H. B. Michaelson and another; 58 Bleecker and 165 Crosby Sts, 10 years..... 3,650

SCHROEDER, Frederick E., to Martin Godfrey; 1,618 1st Av, 2½ years. 1,500

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

114TH ST, 205 East; Iszak Goodfriend against Catherine T. Silver, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOT 27, map of land belonging to Beauford estate, Edward D. Basford, executor, against Alice E. Benedict, (action to declare mortgage.)

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,861,633.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—ONLY THREE LEFT—
Very Elegant new Houses,
American basement, Colonial Style,
Nos. 7-13 and 15 West 87th St.
New, perfect, beautifully finished, and in every way up to date at
—only $32,000.—
Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner, Columbus Av., 72d St.

A.—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE EASY INSTALLments, will buy handsome four-story basement and cellar house 63 West 97th St. Newly decorated. Convenient to Columbus Av. and Broadway cable. Must be sold. Watchman on premises.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FLORIDA LAND.—1,520 acres best land, in best county; will sell at half value to close estate. TOM SLOAN, Greenville, S. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A suitable building, to be used for a sanitarium. Address all correspondence to HENRY RAUH, Indianapolis, Ind.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

SMALL, WELL-LOCATED, AND WELL-FURnished apartment wanted, for man and wife. Address GEO. E. WARING, Jr., Century Club.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
APARTMENT HOUSE,
615 FIFTH AVENUE,
(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.)
Absolutely Fire-proof,
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. PLANS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO SUPERINTENDENT AT BUILDING.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Two fine apartments, large, light rooms, (one corner,)
HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS,
57th St. and 7th Av.
Connected with hotel and accessible to dining room.
WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

Public Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.
Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 487 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or of any act, matter, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.
This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been so presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.
JACOB LORILLARD, } Harlem River
VERNON H. BROWN, } Bridge
DAVID JAMES KING, } Commissioners
n13-2aw12wTu&F

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At the nearest or most convenient
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Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:
TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.
WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic"); at 6 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Penniand, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Pennland"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga.")
THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Demerara, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.
FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus.")
SATURDAY—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore (letters must be directed "per Capua;") at 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne;") at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Havelius, via Fernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havelius;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia (letters must be directed "per Normannia;") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alvena;") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba;") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik (letters for other Venezuelan ports, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik;") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island;") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam;") at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Caracas;") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde.
Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver), close here daily up to Jan. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *8 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeete (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 A. M.
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.
*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.
After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamers.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Jan. 4
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Jan. 7
Steams have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. W. WALKER, Agt., 3 Battery Place.
G. A. Gen'l Ow. Pier 35 N.R. C. R.R., 943 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
L. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
From White Star Dock, foot of West

THE YEAR IN WALL STREET

A Comparison Showing the Changes Since 1893.

A PERIOD OF VERY DULL SPECULATION

Securities of Unquestioned Standing Generally Selling at Higher Prices, but Speculative Issues Lower.

Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-four brought little comfort to people in the Stock Exchange district. Its predecessor had closed in gloom, and there was little of encouragement in the early weeks of the new year. Before the close of January, however, a pronounced rise occurred in prices, but it was followed by depression induced by Congressional action. The Government loan announced in February hung fire until the banks and other financial institutions of this city came to the relief of the Treasury, and a better feeling prevailed after it had been subscribed. The tariff discussion in Congress led to abnormal activity and wide fluctuations in the industrial stocks, and during the early Summer the plethora of money resulted in excellent buying of railway and other investment bonds. The strike in the soft coal regions in May was followed by the labor troubles at Pullman, and then by the great strike under Debs's management, which for a time prostrated many of the great Western roads. Following the elections in November there was a slight improvement in prices, but it did not continue. The large oversubscription to the second Government loan, issued in November, led to hopefulness, but the poor showing of earnings by the railways as a result of the poor crop yield of the year soon started prices downward again. In the closing weeks of the year business was very dull, and the sentiment was not cheerful.

The business of the year, compared with its predecessor, is summarized in the following table:

	1893.	1894.	Differences.
Stocks, (shares)	80,913,902	49,271,694	Dec. 31,642,208
Bank stocks	9,458	6,675	Dec. 2,883
Mining stocks	252,172	160,287	Dec. 91,885
Railroad bonds	$351,415,250	$338,846,350	Dec. $12,568,900
State bonds	3,766,400	11,028,000	Inc. 7,261,600
Government bonds	1,914,200	4,688,800	Inc. 2,774,600

The following shows the securities listedon the Exchange and also those stricken from the list:

LISTINGS.

	1893.	1894.	Differences.
Bonds	$295,364,300	$380,222,900	Inc. $84,858,600
Stocks	187,450,409	243,380,250	Inc. 55,920,841
Total	$482,828,709	$623,603,150	Inc. $140,779,441

STRICKEN FROM THE LIST.

Bonds	$157,536,744	$191,103,900	Inc. $33,567,156
Stocks	84,912,000	179,484,650	Inc. 94,572,650
Total	$242,374,965	$370,588,550	Inc. $128,213,585

NET AMOUNT LISTED.

Bonds	$137,827,556	$189,119,000	Inc. $51,291,444
Stocks	102,547,409	63,895,600	Dec. 38,651,809
Total	$240,374,965	$253,014,600	Inc. $12,639,635

The following table shows the movementin stocks during the year, the last prices in 1893, and the changes for the year:

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Last. 1894.	Last. 1893.	Adv.	Dec.
Adams Express	150	154¾	140	142	140	2	..
Albany & Susquehanna	176	176	166	166	155	11	..
Alton & Terre Haute	20	39¾	20	37¾	22	15¾	..
Alton & Terre Haute pf	151½	167½	150	167½	150	17½	..
American Coal	90	90	82	90	90	..	..
American Cotton Oil	28½	34¾	21½	23	28¼	..	5¼
American Cotton Oil pf	63	79½	63	68	61½	6½	..
American District Telegraph	40	46	36	40	40	..	..
American Express	112	116	108	112	112	..	..
*American Sugar Refining	80½	114¾	75¾	89¾	81	8¾	..
American Sugar Refining pf	102½	120¾	98	79¾	90	6	..
American Telegraph & Cable Company	90	93	88	93	86	7	..
*American Tobacco	71½	107	89¾	98¾	70	28¾	..
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	93	110	91¼	106¾	90	19¾	..
Atlantic & Pacific	11½	16	3	4¼	9¾	..	5¾
Baltimore & Ohio	11½	16	3	4¼	9¾	..	5¾
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., new	7	13¾	½	1	1	..	..
*Bay State Gas	67½	81½	58¾	61	67¼	..	6½
Belle & Southern Illinois pf	15%	15%	6	6	..	..	..
Boston Ad Line pf	32	32	10¾	21¾	..	..	..
*Brooklyn Elevated	135	135	135	135	..	..	..
*Brooklyn Traction	100	100¼	100	100¼	101¼	..	..
Brunswick Company	17	17	10	13	19	..	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	..	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	4	5	2½	2½	4	..	1½
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	20	24¼	20	20	20	..	..
Canada Southern	61	61	55	55	70	..	15
Canadian Pacific	50½	52	45	45	45	..	..
Cedar Falls & Minn	48	53¾	47	49	48	1	..
Central Pacific	71¾	73½	58	60	70½	..	10½
Central & South American Telegraph	4½	6	4	5½	4½	1	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	18%	10¾	14	18	..	4
Chicago Gas	110	119	110	119	110	9	..
Chicago Stock Yards	16½	21¾	16	17¼	16¾	¾	..
Chicago & Alton	61½	80	58¾	74	61¾	2¼	..
Chicago & Alton pf	134½	96	96	96	95	1	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	160	160	134½	147	136	11	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	55	55	50	50	62	..	10
Chicago & Northwestern	96	97¾	93	97¾	85	..	12
Chicago & Northwestern pf	98½	110¾	96¼	97	98¾	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	135½	146	135¼	143¼	139¾	3¾	..
C., C., C. & St. Louis	75	84½	68¾	71	75½	..	3¾
C., M. & St. Paul	34½	42	31	38½	35½	3	..
C., M. & St. Paul pf	82	88	81	82¾	85	..	2½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	56%	67¾	54¼	56%	56%	..	¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	116	123½	116	118	116	2	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	63	72¾	58¼	61%	68%	..	1¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	147	154¾	147	154¼	148	6¼	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	10	13%	4½	7	11	..	4
Columbus & Hocking Coal	21	27½	21	26	22½	3½	..
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	50	75	50	75	70	5	..
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	4½	9¾	4½	5	8¼	..	3¼
Commercial Cable	19	20%	15½	17%	18½	..	1%
Consolidated Coal	65	66	57½	60	64	..	1½
Consolidated Gas Company	145	153	140	150	..	..	..
Delaware & Hudson	30	31½	30	31¼	27	4½	..
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	123	140	111	131	124	7	..
Denver & Rio Grande	130½	144½	119¾	126%	130	..	3¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	161¼	174	155¼	160%	161½	..	⅞
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10¾	13	9¼	11¼	9	2¼	..
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	39	37%	24	33%	30%	3½	..
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	5½	7%	5½	5½	6	..	½
*Duluth, S. S. & A	31	34	31	34	26	8	12
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	6	30%	7¾	10	23	..	13
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia	14	8	4	4½	5½	..	1
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st pf	⅝	19	13	13	13	..	..
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 2d pf	12	12¾	¾	11¼	¼	11	..
Edison Electric Illuminating Co of New-York	5¼	19¾	11½	19¾	12	7⅝	..
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	97	14¼	4½	13	2½	10½	..
Erie Telegraph and Telephone	100	104	98	101	99½	1½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	54	111½	100	111½	101	10½	..
Flint & Père Marquette	55	56	51¼	51¼	..	..	..
Flint & Père Marquette pf	14½	68	40	40	48	..	8
General Electric	45	16¾	14	16¾	25	..	8¼
Great Northern pf	33½	45	30%	44½	55	..	10½
Green Bay & Winona	102	45½	106	34%	33½	⅞	..
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	4	7¼	1	1¾	1¾	..	..
Harlem	12	12	12	1%	3	15½	12½
Homestake	250	250	250	250	248	11	..
Houston & Texas	12½	18	12½	17	10½	6½	..
Illinois Central	2½	3¾	2	2¼	2½	..	..
Illinois Central, leased lines	90	95	82¾	85½	89¾	..	4
Int. Cond. & Ins	86½	92	85	90	88½	1½	6¼
Iowa Central	36	55¼	36	53¼	32½	21	..
Iowa Central pf	6	11¾	6	6	6½	..	..
Kanawha & Michigan	24	39¾	22¾	25	22%	2¼	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	8	9¼	7¾	8¼	10	1	1¾
Kingston & Pembroke	12½	13	12	13	12	1	..
Laclede Gas	2	2	2	2	2	..	..
Laclede Gas pf	15%	27	15	26	15	11	..
Lake Erie & Western	60	84¼	60	84¼	60½	14¾	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	14	19¼	13%	16¼	14½	1¾	..
Lake Shore	63	74	63	71¼	62	9¼	..
Long Island	120	139	118¾	134½	120¼	14¼	..
*Long Island Traction	100	100	85¼	88	99	..	11
Louisville & Nashville	22	22	10%	12%	..	..	..
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	43	57¾	40%	53%	44½	..	9%
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	5	5	5	5	9½	..	..
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf	8¾	10	6	7¾	8¾	..	4½
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	33	40	19	21¼	34¾	..	13¾
Mahoning Coal Road	1½	1¾	1½	1¾	2¾	..	⅞
Mahoning Coal Road pf	102	102	102	102	100	2	1½
Manhattan Beach	107	107½	104	104	105	..	1
Manhattan Con	4	4½	2¾	2¾	4¾	..	2
Maryland Coal pf	123	127¾	102¼	105	123¾	..	18¾
*Metropolitan Traction	55	55	50	50	60	..	10
Mexican Central	117	120	104½	104½	..	..	..
Mexican Telegraph	6¾	8¾	6¼	7	6¼	¾	..
Michigan Central	190	190	190	190	..	..	..
Michigan-Peninsula Car pf	96	100%	94	98½	96¼	2¼	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis	55	55	54½	55	49½	5½	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	10	30¼	2	2½	9	20½	..
Minnesota Iron	28	49	15	48	27	21	..
Missouri Pacific	45	52	40	40	64	..	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	20¾	32½	18¾	27¼	21½	5¾	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13	16%	12	13	13	..	1½
Mobile & Ohio	22¾	27¼	18¾	22	22	..	..
Morris & Essex	15½	22	15¾	18¼	15¼	3	..
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	150	164	148	161¾	149	12¾	..
*National Lead Company	74	74	66	66	73	..	7
National Lead Company pf	22¼	44½	22	37¾	23	14¾	..
National Linseed Oil	68	92½	68	87¾	68	19¾	..
National Starch	23½	25	14	18	25	..	7
National Starch 1st pf	8½	12	6	6	6	..	..
National Starch 2d pf	40	52	40	45	80	..	35
New-Central Coal	35	35	33½	35	55	..	20
New-Jersey Central	8	8¼	7	7	9	2	22½
New-York & New-England	98½	102½	95¼	98¾	112	..	½
New-York & New-Haven	10	33½	33¾	32¾	10¾	22½	..
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	185	197	178	195	198	..	3
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	14½	16¾	13	13¼	13	½	..
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	66	75½	62	71	68	3	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	30	34½	25	28½	38	..	9½
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	110¼	117½	110¼	116	111¾	4¼	..
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	24½	18%	9½	10¼	14½	..	4
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	24½	39¼	23	23	31	..	8
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	14	17½	13¾	14¾	14	¾	..
Norfolk & Western	41	48	36	42	41	1	..
Norfolk & Western pf	58	65	58	64	50	14	..
North American	6	9¼	4	5%	6	..	¾
Northern Pacific	20	26%	17	17	19¼	..	2%
Northern Pacific pf	3¼	5%	2¾	3%	3½	..	⅝
Ohio Southern	45	6¼	3½	3½	4½	..	1¾
Ontario Mining	19	28%	12½	17¼	18¾	..	⅝
Ontario & Western	12	18	12	16¾	25	..	8¼
Oregon Improvement	7	10	6¼	10	6¼	3½	..
Oregon Railway & Navigation	14½	17¾	14	15½	14¾	¾	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N	12	19¼	10	11¼	12	..	⅞
Pacific Mail	24	30	20	20	25	..	5
Pennsylvania Coal	4¼	10%	4¼	6¾	4¾	1%	..
Peoria & Eastern	14	24	13½	22¼	14	8½	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	275	315	275	276	276	..	3
Philadelphia & Reading	5½	5¼	2	2¾	5	..	2¼
Pierre Lorillard pf	4¾	6¼	2¾	3¾	4½	..	¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	18	23%	15¼	16¾	17½	..	3¾
P., C., C. & St. L	108	118½	108	113½	..	..	..
P., C. & St. L. pf	27	34½	20	34	27	7	..
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	12	21¼	16¼	16	10	6	..
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago pf	44	54	41	45¼	41	4½	..
Procter & Gamble	149	160	140	158	151	7	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	143	150	143	150	140	10	..
Quicksilver	132	132	132	132	..	..	..
Quicksilver pf	16½	17¼	15½	15¾	..	..	8½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	15	17¾	13¾	14	12¼	1¾	..
Richmond & West Point	176	181	172½	181	170	11	..
Richmond & West Point pf	1¼	10¾	1	1¾	2%	13	..
Rio Grande Western	12½	25	12½	20	16	4	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	15	16%	15	16%	15	1¾	..
St. Louis Southern	110	117	110	117	110	7	..
St. Louis Southwestern	95½	98	95	96	93	1	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	15	3	4¾	4	⅝	..
St. Paul & Duluth	25	28	22	24	23	1	..
St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	95	88	88	86	2	..
St. Paul & Omaha	33	41¾	32	32½	34	..	1¾
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	109¾	116	106¾	111¼	114½	..	3
Silver bullion certificates	111	111	100	111	105	6	..
Southern & Atlantic Tel	67	67	64	66	66¼	..	..
Southern Pacific	90	92	90	92	73½	18½	..
Southern Railway	20½	25	17¾	19	20%	..	1%
Southern Railway pf	12¾	14½	10%	10¾	..	..	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	84½	45¾	34¼	36¾	..	..	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	17¾	17¾	14	15¾	14½	1¾	..
Texas Pacific	63½	70	62½	62½	60	2½	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7	10¾	7	8¾	7¾	2%	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	7½	11¾	7½	8¾	10	..	1⅞
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	38	51¾	34	46	40	6	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan	11	75	65	75	75	..	..
Third Avenue Railway	5¾	11¾	2	2¼	5¾	..	3½
Union Pacific	172½	187½	172½	187½	185	2½	..
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	15	22½	7	11¾	18	..	6¾
United States Cordage	4½	6%	3	3½	4½	..	1¼
United States Cordage pf	19	23¾	5½	7½	..	..	..
United States Cordage guaranteed	40	41	8½	12	..	..	..
United States Express	61	61	16¾	20¼	..	..	..
United States Rubber	55	55	41	41	52	..	11
United States Rubber pf	40	45½	33¼	44¾	42½	2¾	..
*United States Leather	83	99	80	96	90½	5½	..
*United States Leather pf	9	12½	8	9¾	..	..	..
Wabash	67	68¾	52½	62¾	..	..	..
Wabash pf	6	8½	5¾	6	6¼	..	¼
Wells-Fargo Express	13	18¾	12½	13¾	13¾	½	..
Western Union Telegraph	124	126	105	107	131	..	24
Wheeling & Lake Erie	82¾	92½	80¾	87	82¾	4¾	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	12¾	14¾	9	10¾	13¾	..	2¾
Wisconsin Central	47½	51½	32½	41¾	47¾	..	6¼
*Unlisted.	4½	8¾	1½	3½	4½	..	1

The following table shows the last prices for railway and miscellaneous bonds in 1894, the final prices in 1893, and the changes for the year:

	Last—1894.	Last—1894.	Advanced.	Declined.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s	119	116½	2½	..
Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s	129½	128½	1	..
Alt. & T. H. div	86½	64	22½	..
Alt. & T. H. mt	102½	104½	..	2
Alt. & T. H. 2d	102½	103⅞	..	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil 8s	112¾	111	½	..
American Dock 5s	116½	111	5½	..
Atlantic Avenue 8s	96½	..	..	..
At., Col. & P. 1st	39	45	..	6
At., T. & S. F. 4s	63	68	..	5
At., T. & S. F. 2d 2½-4s, A	17¾	31⅞	..	14½
Ala. Midland 1st	90	..	..	..
Am. Deb. Co. 5s	93½	..	..	..
At. & Pacific 4s	3	2½	½	..
Austin & N. W. 1st	88¾	80¾	8	2
At., J. Co. & W. 1st	26	..	..	..
Akron & Chi. Junc. 1st	103	..	..	..
Baltimore Belt. 1st	103¼	..	..	..
B. & O. cn. 5s of 1988	114	..	..	..
B. & O. 5s of 1925	112¾	112¾	..	..
Beech Creek 1st	106	101¾	4½	..
Bost., H. T. & W 5s	101	99½	1½	..
Bost. United Gas 5s	81½	..	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. cn. 5s	110¼	..	..	..
Brooklyn El. 1st	87	100	..	13
Brooklyn El. 2d	65	94	..	29
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	134½	125	9½	..
Buff. & Erie new 7s	110¾	110¼	½	..
B. R. & P. gen. 5s	97	99	..	2
Buff. & Sus. 1st	95	..	..	..
B., C. R. & N. 1st col. tr. 5s	106½	101¼	4¾	..
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	98	95¾	..	⅝
Canada South. 1st	112¾	109	3¾	..
Canada South. 2d	105¼	103	2½	..
C. R., I. F. & N. 6s	108	91	17	..
C. & O. of Ga. 5s	89	79	10	..
C. of N. J. cn. 7s of 1910	121¼	114¼	..	..
C. of N. J. cn. 7s of 1902	123½	117½	5¾	..
Cent. of N. J. gen 5s	115	113¼	1¾	..
Cent. Pacific 1. g	100	101	..	..
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1895	104	105¾	..	1¾
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1896	104	105¾	..	1¾
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1897	103¾	105¼	..	1¼
Cent. Pac. 6s of 1898	103½	106½	..	1¾
Cent. Ohio reor. 4½s	103½	..	..	..
Ches. & O. p. m. f.	108¾	108¾	..	..
C. & O. 6s, Series A	119	116	3	..
C. & O. 6s, 1911	75%	71½	3¾	..
C. & O. cn. 5s	120	116	4	..
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 4s	107	102	5	..
C. & O., R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	95¾	85	10¾	..
C. & O., S. & S. W. 1st	106¾	103	6¾	..
Chi. Alt. & St. L. 6s	115½	110¼	4¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. cn.	124½	115	9½	..
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	97	98¾	..	1⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st	116¾	114½	2¼	..
Chi. & Erie 1st	84	97	..	13
Chi. & Erie inc	25	33½	..	8½
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	98¼	98½	..	..
Chi. & Mil. 1st	114½	112	2½	..
Chi. & N. P. 1st	40	43	..	3
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	119½	116	3½	..
C., B. & N. 5s	104	101	3	..
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	103½	101	2½	..
C., B. & Q. s. f. 5s	105	103	2	..
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	99¾	97	3¼	..
C., B. & Q. Den. 4s	93¾	89	4⅞	..
C., B. & Q. Iowa 5s	108	106	2	..
C., B. & Q. Iowa 4s	100	94	6	..
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	87	86½	½	..
C., B. & Q. 5s	124	122½	1½	..
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	82¼	87½	..	6
Chi. Stock Yard 5s	107¾	97½	10¾	..
C. P. & St. L. g. 5s	93¾	93¾	..	..
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st	108¼	107	¼	..
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	116	112	¼	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st	99	96	3	..
C., C. L. & Pitts. 1st	104	106½	..	2
C., D. & I. 1st 5s	101¾	93¾	8	..
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	94½	92¾	1¾	..
Cleve. & Canton 1st	85	80	..	5
Cleve. & Pitts. s. f	118	117½	½	..
C. & P. gen. 4½s	120	106½	10½	..
C., C., C. & I. cn	123	128½	..	3½
C., C., C. & I. 1st	112½	113	..	½
C., C., C. & I. gen	122¾	120	2¾	..
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st C. C. C. & St. L. 1st	90½	90¼	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L.	90	91	..	1
C., San. & C. 1st	108	..	..	..
Col. Coal & I. 6s	95	97	..	2
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	129	..	..	..
Cin., H. & D. 7s	119¼	..	..	..
Consol. Coal 6s	104	..	..	..
Col. & H. V. 5s	90½	88	4½	..
Col. & H. V. 6s	90	88½	1½	..
Col. Mid. 1st 6s	72	95	..	23
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	20¼	30	..	9½
Con. Gas of C. 5s	83	82	1	..
Detroit Gas 5s	50	56	..	6
D. & H. 1st ext. 7s	102	102	..	..
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, c.	103¾	104¾	..	1
D. & H. 1st 7s, '94, r.	103¾	104	..	⅝
D. & H. Penn. Div.	144½	135	9½	..
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	132½	131	1½	..
Den. & Rio G. 4s	82¼	78	4¼	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st	114¾	..	..	..
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	83	74	6	..
D. M. & Ft. D. 4s	83	..	..	..
D., B. C. & A. 1st	50	57½	..	7½
Det., M. & M. 1. g	23	26	..	3
Dul. & I. R. 1st	90¼	96	..	5¾
Dul. & Man. 1st	85	..	..	..
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	100½	101½	..	1
East River Gas 5s	101	90¼	10¾	..
East Tenn. lien	81½	..	..	..
E. T., V. & G. 1st ext. 5s	54	37	17	..
E. T., V. & G. 1st	116	108	8	..
E. T., V. & G. 5s	104½	89½	14⅝	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	108	102¾	5¼	..
Eliz. & B. S. 1st	99¾	98	¾	..
Equit. Gas of C. 1st	98	95¼	2¾	..
Erie 1st cn.	131	133½	..	2½
Erie 2d cn.	64	74½	..	10½
Erie fd. c. 5s	28¾	67½	..	7½
Erie fd. 7s	133	..	..	..
Erie 1st	107¾	110	..	4
Erie 2d	107¾	107¼	½	..
Erie 3d	109¼	105½	4	..
Erie 4th	114	109¾	4¼	..
Erie 5th gold 4s	100¾	101	..	⅝
Evans. & T. H. 1st	105	118	..	13
E. & T. H. 1st, Mt. V.	110	110	..	..
Equit. G. of N. Y. 1st	112½	95	..	1
F. & P. M. gen. 6s	116½	116½	..	1
F. & P. M. cn. 5s	85	97	..	12
F. & P. M. 5s, P. H.	87½	96	..	8½
Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	143	135	8	..
Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	141	130½	10½	..
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	74	67	7	..
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	68	60¾	..	2¾
Fulton El. 1st	75	90	..	15
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st	90	108	..	18
Ga. So. & Fla. 1st	86¼	75	11¼	..
G. H. & S. A. 2d	101	95	6	..
G. H. & S. A. 1st, M. & P.	92	90	2	..
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	93¼	71	22¼	..
G. R. & I. gen. 4½s	106	102	4	..
Green B. & W. 1st	60	..	..	..
Green B. & W. inc	6	20	..	14
Georgia Pac. 1st	113	..	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 5s	65	97	..	28½
Han. & St. J. cn.	84	..	..	13
Harlem c. 1st	118	117	1	..
Harlem r. 1st	117¼	117½	..	½
Henderson B. 1st	110	110¼	..	..
Houston & Tex. 5s	117¼	112	5¼	..
H. & T. gen. 4s	63¾	65	..	2%
H. & T. 1st 5s	105½	106	..	½
H. & T. cn. 6s	102½	103¼	..	¾
H. & T. deb. 4s	86	82	4	..
H. & T. deb. 6s	90	95	..	5
Ill. Steel cv. 1st	86	..	..	..
Ill. Cent., Spring 1st	107	..	..	..
Ill. Cent. 3½s	98	98	2¾	..
Ill. Cent. 4s of 1951	110	105½	4¾	..
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100¼	99½	1	..
Ill. C. 4½s of 1953	98¼	..	..	..
Ind., D. & S. 1st	58	68¼	..	10½